The CRISIS

FEBRUARY, 1956 15¢

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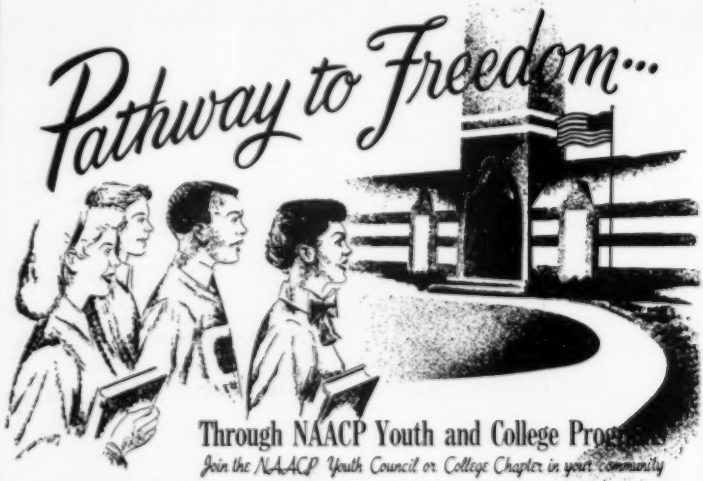

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
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Vol. 63, No. 2 **Whole Number 530**

IN THIS ISSUE

February, 1956

COVER

Four-year-old Anita Jean Ellis of New York City was a prize winner in the N. Y. *Mirror's* "Charming Child Contest."—Jerry D. Jones Photo

PIONEERING IN HUMANICS IN SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE—*By Donald C. Stone* 69

SLAVERY IN 1955—*By Doudera Douglas* 77

BOOKS BY NEGRO AUTHORS, 1956—*By Arthur B. Spingarn* 86

EDITORIALS 98

DEPARTMENTS

GOOD NEWS 75

LOOKING AND LISTENING 100

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT 105

BRANCH NEWS 111

COLLEGE NEWS 116

BOOK REVIEWS 123

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 20 West 40th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Roy Wilkins, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July 22,* 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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Layne's St

BIGGEST CONTRIBUTION—*Arthur J. Burke of Brooklyn, N. Y., Irish Sweepstakes winner, donates* $5,000 *of prize money to NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, thus topping donations made by any individual Negro since the Fund was organized. Gift is accepted by Roy Wilkins (right), Fund secretary. A mail carrier, Mr. Burke won top prize of* $140,000 *in October sweepstakes.*

■ **This unique college works to increase its students' insights into human relations**

Pioneering in Humanics at Springfield College

By Donald C. Stone

"HUMANICS" is an important word at Springfield College.

In 1905, just 50 years ago, two of its leaders searched for a word to describe the study of man and his social relation to his fellow man, a study which had provided the backbone for courses at the college since its founding at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1885. It was decided that "humanics" was the word they sought and that Springfield College would award a Bachelor of Humanics degree (B.H.) for the study of man.

Today, while our daily newspapers talk of war, tensions, juvenile crime and family break-ups, Springfield College is still forging ahead in the field of humanics. Today, more than ever before, the peoples of the world have need of the Springfield idea. For Springfield alumni have been trained to produce healthy attitudes, democratic practices, and mature and responsible behavior among persons of all racial, religious, national, and economic backgrounds.

How does the college accomplish this end?

Throughout the entire academic program, the various curricula are highly integrated. All programs are concerned primarily with the preparation of young men and women to work with people. Each student must fulfill the all-college requirements in the arts, sciences, and humanities.

All programs of specialization at Springfield College, as well as the general foundation program, lay stress on increasing the student's insight and competence in human re-

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DR. DONALD C. STONE *has been president of Springfield College since May 1953. He is a graduate of Colgate University, received his M.A. degree from Syracuse University, and studied for his doctorate at the University of Cincinnati and Columbia University.*

lations. This insight underlies Springfield's approach to physical education, counseling, guidance, personnel administration, industrial relations, group work, health education, social service, teacher education, recreation, camping, rehabilitation, and other services to groups and individuals. The technical requirements for these fields are considered specialized applications and developments of a basic discipline called human relations.

THREE-FOLD PROGRAM

Thus, an emphasis upon the professional skills of counseling, group work, and practice of democratic principles, together with a solid grounding in human relations and general education, form a three-fold program which undergirds the academic structure of the college.

To this general basis, Springfield adds special courses dealing with specific tension problems. For example, a course called "Problems and Solutions in Community Tensions" is conducted by Dr. Judah Cahn of Temple Israel, Long Island, N. Y., who is a vice-president of the NAACP. This seminar places great emphasis on the problems of race and religious prejudices and conflicts and is developed in three phases. First, the class makes a presentation of the facts of prejudice which are expressed by different groups within the social order. Students then attempt to set up practical life situations for the class to resolve. This brings out causes of the tensions and effective methods of reducing them.

During the past year the class was comprised of a number of Catholics, one Jew, a number of Protestants of different denominations, and several Negroes. These students entered "role-playing" involving the discrimination and prejudice found frequently in typical American communities.

Two results were outstanding. First, students enrolled in the course achieved a release in open forum for their own prejudices, frequently sitting beside people against whom they held these prejudices. Secondly, most of the class members achieved an insight into themselves and others which previously had been lacking. This insight was accompanied by education of the emotions as well as an intellectual acceptance.

While college officials are convinced of the importance of such courses in the college curricula, they feel that the "co-curricula" activities and the campus life of students is even more important. The interracial, international, and interreligious character of the campus is a significant bulwark to the Springfield program. Some 65 students from outside the continental United States, representing 26 foreign countries, mix freely with Americans of all colors, national origins, and religions. If a Negro or an Indian or an Arab is elected president of a student organization, he is elected because his fellow students consider him a leader, *not* because he *is* a Negro or an Indian or an Arab. Last year, 1955, three Negroes served in the student government organization, one served as a dormitory counselor, one was vice-president of the Student Union Committee, one was vice-president of her class, and three had held offices in a service fraternity. Several others

Photo by Krasner

STUDENTS *from many lands and of all colors and creeds are studying for careers of service to humanity at Springfield College. Here members of the Cosmopolitan Club, an organization designed to promote international understanding and good will, talk with Dr. Theodore Weil (second from left), faculty advisor, who is a native of Estonia. The two girls are Hawaiian, one boy is from Holland, and the other boy is a native of Panama.*

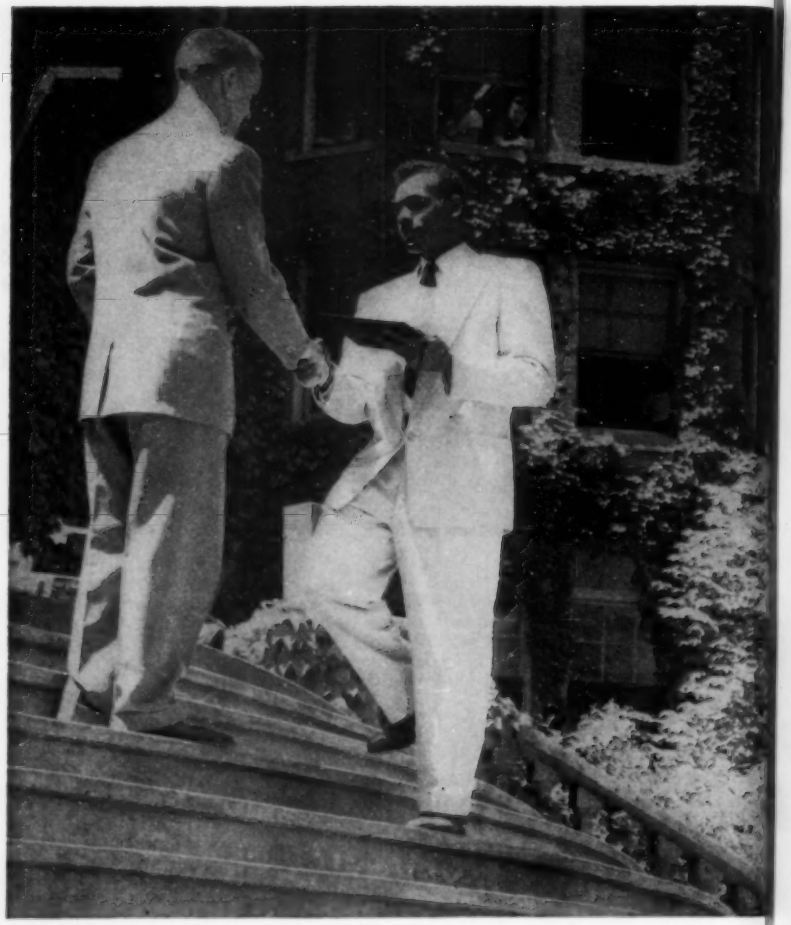
are officers in departmental clubs. Several varsity athletic teams have at least one Negro representative. The same is true of the overseas students.

BRILLIANT STUDENT

An outstanding example of a Negro student who was a highly respected leader on the campus is Dr. Harold Amos, '41, now with the faculty of the School of Medicine at Harvard University. He achieved the highest academic record in the history of the college, a record which has never been equaled. In addition, to this honor, he was active in many student organizations.

The Springfield faculty, too, adds to a student's background in human relations. Seven of them are natives of foreign countries. Two are Negroes. All of them have an avid interest in and support for the humanics program which is offered by Springfield.

In the summer of '54 Springfield College undertook a unique international project which was a natural



UNDERSTANDING *and respect for all members of the student body is a basis of the Springfield program in humanics. Here the junior class president (right) is welcomed into senior status by the senior class president during the annual spring "Stepping-Up Day" at the college.*

outgrowth of its on-going anti-tension program at the college. In cooperation with the Temple Israel of Long Island and the Jerusalem YMCA, Springfield sent Dr. Cahn to Jerusalem to do a lecture series at the YMCA on "The Practical Applications of the American Political System." The project, which was referred to as an "experiment in international relations," was highly successful. The "Jerusalem Post" reported on August 10 that "Dr. Cahn's capacity audience which was composed of all sections of the Israel population—Arabs as well as Jews, and many foreign residents—displayed particular interest in his review of the Negro question in the United States and the progressive struggle of the colored population for equal rights, culminating in the anti-segregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court." Thus Springfield reached across thousands of miles in a direct attempt to promote understanding and friendship among people of different countries, races, and religions.

But does the college succeed where its students are concerned? Do Springfield graduates help solve some of the problems confronting us in this country today? Do they actually help to reduce tensions when they go into communities as professional people?

The case of three Springfield graduates now serving in Pontiac, Michigan, is a vibrant example of the strength of the college program. The three are serving in a Boys' Club there as executive director, advisor, and physical education director. When they took over three years ago, the juvenile delinquency rate for the area was higher than any other.

HEALTHY ATTITUDES

Today, the section boasts of the lowest delinquency rate, and police authorities there feel that the Boys' Club program is greatly responsible for the improvement. Boys of all ages, colors, and religions are taking active part in social, vocational, and educational development. The Springfield alumni feel that this is all very important.

"But," the director will tell you, "one of our foremost aims is to develop the proper attitude in youth toward his fellow man and responsibility and respect for himself and his work." That, they feel is *most* important.

Although Springfield College goes ahead with its programs and continues to send students out into leadership positions, the need for these leaders increases daily. After a year's study of personnel shortages in the social, health, recreation, and education agencies of the nation, the college authorities announced a three year, $3,000,000 development program to enable Springfield to help meet the needs. The program was announced in January, and already the college has obtained nearly $500,000 from its board of corporators and their friends, who are sincerely convinced of the work the college is doing. They are firmly allied behind Springfield's dedication to train young men and women to lead others into equal opportunity for individual freedom and growth.

This principle of Springfield Col-

(*Continued on page* 126)

THE ECHO LADIES CIVIC AND SOCIAL CLUB *of San Mateo, California, supports NAACP by purchasing shares in San Mateo Credit Union, an affiliate of the local branch: from left, Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Mrs. Robert Meadows, Mrs. R. A. Henderson, Ralph Henderson, Mrs. M. L. Silverand, Jr., Mrs. Robert Isaacs, Mrs. J. S. Pierce, and Mrs. William Pryor.* BOTTOM: *Mayor Richard C. Lee (seated, center) of New Haven, Connecticut, writes check for FFF drive of local branch. Others pictured are Mrs. Dorothy Hunt, D. Y. Stewart, Mrs. Eunice Rosyter, and branch president Dr. Harold Fleming.*

Good News

ROY ALLEN

CBS Television has hired Roy Allen, former advertising layout man on the New York City *Amsterdam News*, as a television stage manager for "The Morning Show." This is in line with CBS policy to employ people with the necessary qualifications and background in all jobs without regard to race or religion.

★ ★ ★

Soprano Ella Belle Davis was soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, under the direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos, on the CBS radio broadcast January 8 at 3:30—4:00 P.M. Miss Davis sang the soprano solo role in Lukas Fess' biblical cantata, "The Song of Songs," with text chosen by Mr. Fess from the King James version of the Bible.

Three prominent Negroes recently joined the National Committee of The American Museum of Immigration (AMI): Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the *Kansas City Call;* Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; and Scovel Richardson, member of the Board of Parole, United States Department of Justice.

★ ★ ★

Specialist Dr. Carol M. Leevy demonstrated the functions of the liver on the TV-program "Medical Horizons" broadcast over Station WABC-TV, Channel 7, at 9:30 P.M. on January 2, 1956.

★ ★ ★

Gloria Lockerman, 12-year-old spelling wizard of the $64,000 Question, and Leontyne Price, singer, are among winners of a 1955 Merit Award from *Mademoiselle* magazine of New York City.

★ ★ ★

Theodore M. Berry, a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP, has been elected vice-mayor of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a vote of 5 to 3 of his fellow council members. Charles P. Taft, son of ex-president William Howard Taft, was elected mayor.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, vice-chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, was sworn in on December 15, 1955, as New York State Rent Commissioner, the first Negro to receive an appointment of cabinet rank in the state government.

★ ★ ★

Dora Lee Martin was named Miss State University of Iowa and sweetheart of the campus in December.

Ravètt pas jam gain raison douvan poule.
The cockroach is always wrong when it argues with the chicken.

Haitian Creole Proverb

■ **Conditions in South Africa as described by an on-the-spot white American observer**

Slavery in 1955*

By Doudera Douglas

I SAT, the other night, with four Africans around a dining room table in a tiny house in Sophiatown. The room was in darkness except for the flickering light of two candles, but it was neat and nicely furnished; books on the shelves, good china in the cupboard, for this was a professional man's home. The three-room house was stuccoed outside, plastered and painted within; it had good wooden floors, a plastered ceiling, doors between the rooms. I am sure that the reader is wondering what there is so remarkable about these very ordinary details. But they are not ordinary in Sophiatown. When the generous government which builds these houses turns them over to the "natives" who will live in them, there are rough brick walls, inside and out, a corrugated iron roof, a front door, and two rooms. That is all. No floor but the packed dirt, no ceiling but the hot corrugated iron, no door for privacy in the bedroom. Of course no inside kitchen, no electric light, no telephone or even cold running water in the house. "Sanitary" facilities—if one can call them that—are outside; to have a bath one must first carry the tub into the bedroom, then fetch the water, heat it, and carry it to the tub.

At any rate here we sat, five human beings, in the light of the guttering candles: a beautiful young African girl, our host's wife, a brilliant and fiery speaker for her people's rights—frequently followed by detectives and who will probably be "banned" like her husband; a clerical worker, one of the few tenants in

MRS. DOUDERA DOUGLAS is the pen name of an American woman now resident in the Union of South Africa.

* This article is made up of two pieces written at a two-month interval by Mrs. Douglas. The second part describes South Africa as a police state.

the township to have electric lights and a radio; an African press photographer, and the writer. We talked about the fight of American Negroes for their rights, and then about the need for better organization and more unity among Africans who are fighting for their freedom. Suddenly our host spoke to me, abruptly changing the subject: "Slavery is still practiced here." I suppose I looked startled, for he smiled grimly. And then he told me this story, an eye witness account:

ALL-POWERFUL PASS-MEN

"When an African in Johannesburg loses his job," he began, "he has only 72 hours in which to get another. If he cannot find a new job, he must report to the pass authorities, who then find a job for him, which he must take. . . . It is a strange sight. . . ."

Then he continued: "The frightened crowd of blacks, the all-powerful 'pass men,' and the burly, bighatted Afrikaner farmers, who offer good jobs, a nice compound, and plenty of food on their farms. The farmers pick the 'boys' they want; the Africans go numbly, having no choice. They are herded into a lorry, and the door to freedom is locked. From now on they are slaves.

"Sometimes they drive all night; they are always taken at night so they will not be able to find their way back to the city. The lorry finally backs up to a gate, in the pale light of morning, and the door is unlocked. 'Whish!' goes the boss-boy's whip, as they stumble out to be locked into a barn or a closed compound for the rest of the night.

"In the morning," he went on, "the new arrivals are herded together, and the slave mart begins. The Afrikaner farmers arrive—fat, bearded thumbs stuck in the broad belts over their paunches. The 'boys' are striped naked and their muscles felt and bodies examined. 'I'll take that fat Kaffir,' a farmer speaks jovially, 'he looks as if he has a lot of work in him. Come along, boy! And the city African has found a new, 'master' and a new life."

HORRIBLE LIFE

"You can have no idea of the horror of the life on many farms," my friend continued, peeling an apple methodically as he talked. "They eat, sleep, urinate, defecate; all in the same foul compound. Daytimes they dig miles of potatoes." I could not believe it, but my informant asserted that on one farm of which he knew the daily quota for a man was four miles of potatoes. "If a man straightens up for a moment to rest the ache in his back, the whip descends. At night he is locked in the compound again. If he becomes ill, or dies from a beating—as some do—the overseer scratches the earth a little and buries him, and nobody notices, except the boss-boy who whipped him, or perhaps the cook who used to feed him."

"There are many such farms in the Transvaal," the speaker went on, "owned by stolid, 'God-fearing' Afrikaner and worked by this slave labor."

"And the government does nothing?" I was afraid that I knew the answer, but I had to ask.

"The government? One of the

farms of which I am speaking is owned by a supreme court justice! The government knows all about it, just as it did about conditions at Bethel, (the notorious farm prison camp, 'exposed' by Michael Scott) but it does nothing."

The speaker was silent for a moment. The candles guttered and flickered in the evening wind. He sighed, and spoke heavily:

"I wonder if the government also knows what a seed of hate it is sowing. The seed is growing, and ripening fast."

POLICE RAIDS

New evidence that South Africa is rapidly becoming a police state was supplied in September by the raids carried out under the Suppression of Communism Act by the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, the South African Political Police.

Evidence of "treason and sedition" was sought in the offices of members of Parliament, religious communities and trade unions, as well as in the homes of many private citizens, including that of the son of a former governor-general of South Africa. After the raids of September 27 even the pro-Nationalist Press soberly noted, "The worst Press South Africa has had overseas in recent months"; then asked: "What is going to come out of all this? . . . Treason and sedition are words not lightly used, and they are best justified by subsequent action through the proper channels."

Four months later, there have been no actions, as far as one can discover in the press, for treason or sedition; only a quiet addition to the already large list of "banned" persons. Under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Act the Minister of Justice can impose "bans" for varied alleged offences, carrying penalities of various kinds, solely at his own discretion and "in accordance with the powers vested in me," as the ban reads. There is no formal accusation, no hearing, no recourse to the courts. What a travesty on "justice!" The ban need not have anything to do with even alleged communism, as in the case of Dr. Wilson Z. Conco, general treasurer and vice-president for Natal Province of the African National Congress, who was banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act on October 22, 1954. He, like ex-Chief Luthuli, could not be accused of communist activities, since both are prominent and devout Christian laymen, but his ban, like the Chief's, cites: "The promoting of feelings of hostility between the European inhabitants . . . and the non-European section." As one can readily see, this broad accusation can cover any kind of opposition, however peaceful, to government policies. Since this is Dr. Conco's first ban, it is relatively mild: he may not leave the magisterial district in which he lives (even to visit his parents, twelve miles away) for the period of one year.

WORK HAMPERED

The real reason for Dr. Conco's ban is obvious to informed South Africans, at least to those of "liberal" persuasion. Dr. Conco has been unduly effective, from the standpoint

of government, in his capacity as deputy in Natal for the president-general, ex-Chief Albert J. Luthuli, whose much more severe two-year ban does not expire until July 1956. Mainly as a result of the doctor's untiring labors, the recent Natal Provincial Conference had the largest attendance of delegates in its history. So, although the September raids on his home and office failed to disclose anything of "treason or sedition," Dr. Conco is now effectively prevented from continuing his heartening week-end visits to the branches, as well as prohibited from attending the impending annual General Convention of the African National Congress held in December at Bloemfontain.

In the light of the above facts, the aim of the government in these "searches," followed by bans, is crystal clear: to paralyze and render ineffective any and all opposition, from whatever quarter it may come. And since the large-scale "Defiance of Unjust Laws" movement in 1952, and the hugely successful "Congress of the People" meeting in Johannesburg in June last—both largely conceived and carried out by the A.N.C. —this all-African organization has been the government's particular target. It does not wish to outlaw the African National Congress; much unpleasant overseas publicity and considerable world sympathy would result. But by "banning" every leader of stature as soon as he becomes effective it hopes to cripple the organization and crush the spirit of its membership.

Let us look for a moment at the reactions of some of the organizations and outstanding individual South Africans who were subjected to infringement of their civil liberties in the recent raids by the Political Police.

ENGLISH LABOR DISTURBED

The Trades Union Congress, in London, was greatly disturbed, and "reminded," to quote the *Natal Mercury* for September 29, "the South African Government that freedom is indivisible and that restraint upon legitimate liberty in South Africa is the common concern of the free world."

Father Trevor Huddleston, Provincial of the Community of the Resurrection in South Africa (Anglican Church), received the officers calmly and promptly summoned the press. He then served them all tea, the acceptance of which by the raiding policemen made the whole business more than slightly ridiculous when one recalls that the search warrant contained the weightly words "treason and sedition." Even more ridiculous is the fact that of the forty-four documents removed from his home, forty had already appeared in print. Father Huddleston commented to the press: "The real purpose of these raids is to intimidate people and involve them in a web of suspicion. It is nothing less than a combination of McCarthyism and Fascism at its worst." (*Natal Mercury*, September 29, 1955).

When the Political Police called on ex-Chief Luthuli he could not give the agent tea, because his wife happened to be away from home, but the policeman refreshed himself in the performance of his duty with apples and bananas. As the special

agent was scrutinizing the Chief's extensive library the latter asked courteously:

"Have I any banned books? I'm afraid that I don't know all those which are banned now."

The detective scratched his head, laughed, and replied: "I don't know either. I can't keep up with them!"

Most of the papers that were removed from ex-Chief Luthuli's house had also long before appeared in print, so could not possibly be considered "secret." The agent took a fragment of a Zulu translation which the Chief was making for his annual report to the A.N.C. Provinical Conference, although the Chief offered to send him a copy of the whole report when it should be finished. He refrained, however, from taking another document when the Chief told him that its loss, at this particular time, would cause him great personal inconvenience. Should such informal "latitude" be displayed where it is supposedly a question of "treason and sedition?" The whole affair would be laughable if it were not in principle so serious.

SOME ENCOUNTERS BRUTAL

All the encounters were not as "civilized" or urbane as Chief Luthuli's. Dr. Conco suffered the loss of his brand-new portable typewriter, which was removed because it had been admittedly used "in connection with the African National Congress." If he had had a camera, it would have also been confiscated, along with any recording instruments and a host of other listed things. When he protested that the typewriter was not the property of the A.N.C. but his own personal propery, purchased with his own money and for his own use, he was shown the long list of articles which might be confiscated "if used in the work of, or for the benefit of" a whole group of enumerated organizations, which included not only the A.N.C. but also the Indian Congresses, the Colored People's Organizations, Trades Unions and many others. Dr. Conco remarked to an acquaintance, a few days after the raids:

"I'm surprised that they did not take my car! Of course I use it for my medical practice, but also to go to Congress meetings."

Patrick Duncan, son of a former governor-general of South Africa, an outsanding "White Liberal" and one of those who went to jail in the 1952 Definance of Unjust Laws Campaign, now peacefully farming in the Orange Free State, was another one of those raided. In an open letter to the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart (*Indian Opinion*, September 28, 1955) he protested strongly against the charges of "treason and sedition," saying: "There is something absurd in these charges. People who commit these crimes are people who fail in love and loyalty to their own country. But I love and honor South Africa no less than you: the difference is that my loyalty embraces the whole people of our country—all thirteen million of them —whereas yours, by the beliefs of your political party, extends no further than to the one and a half million Afrikaners, who are a section of the White group only. My patriotism being more complete than yours, I find it difficult to understand how

(*Continued on page* 126)

OPERA AND ART FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

LEONARD BERNSTEIN'S one-act opera, "Trouble in Tahiti," was presented by the Palo Alto, California, NAACP chapter, along with a showing of the works of leading California artists, for the benefit of the Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Located on the exclusive Peninsula of Northern California the Palo Alto branch has almost 500 members in a community of less than 300 Negro residents. More than $1,000 was contributed to the FF Fund as a result of this art and opera show.

THIS *informal group discusses the show just before it opens. Franklin Williams, West Coast regional director, is at far right.*

PART *of the audience entering the auditorium in the million dollar Palo Alto Community Center where local branch meetings and other activities are held.*

TRIO *and leading characters in scene from Bernstein's opera.*

AN *informal group discussing the success of the opera and art show.*

JUDGE *John L. Flynn (second from left), justice-elect of the New York Supreme Court, is presented an NAACP life membership plaque by Kivie Kaplan of Boston, Mass., co-chairman of the life membership committee.*

AGENTS *and home office personnel of United Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York City donate 1955's annual collection of toys to Mississippi NAACP. Donation was accepted by Madison Jones (third from left) of the NAACP national office on behalf of Mississippi chapters.*

TWO *prominent Floridians make payments on NAACP life memberships to R. W. Saunders (left), NAACP field secretary.*

PETERSBURG, *Va., Omegas present local branch with $250 initial payment on NAACP life membership.*

LOCAL *chapter Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Petersburg, Va., makes $100 initial payment on NAACP life membership.*

■ **Paragraph reviews of books written by Negro authors during 1955**

Books by Negro Authors, 1955

By Arthur B. Spingarn

THIS résumé (the twentieth annual one published in *The Crisis*), following the practice adopted by its compiler in previous years, notices all books and pamphlets in English by colored authors (in accordance with the United States definition of "colored") published during 1955 that have come to his attention. It includes a few that appeared in 1954 which he saw too late to include in last year's resume. It is obviously incomplete and, as heretofore, omits mention of foreign languages (except those written by natives of the United States), some of which are important.

No comments are made on books that have been reviewed in *The Crisis* (other than to indicate where such reviews may be found), or on separately listed pamphlets.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, *the distinguished collector of Negro books, was re-elected in January for the 16th consecutive year as president of the NAACP.*

I. BOOKS

ABRAHAMS, PETER: Mine Boy. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 252pp $1.25

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for November 1955 at page 572.

AFRICA TODAY, edited by C. Grove Haines. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press. 510pp $6.00.

Authorative essays and commentaries resulting from a meeting of experts on Africa held in August, 1954, at the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D. C., by (among others) Horace Mann Bond, Lorenzo D. Turner, Max Yergan, Rayford W. Logan and Kofi A. Busia. Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1955 at page 378.

BAKER, AUGUSTA, Editor: The Talking Tree and other Stories. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 255pp $3.00

Fairy tales from 15 lands selected b

the supervisor of story telling of the New York Public Library.

BALDWIN, JAMES: Note of a Native Son. Boston: Beacon Press. 175pp $2.75

This book, by the author of *Go Tell it on the Mountain*, is made up of an autobiographical note and ten essays. The latter are of uneven merit but the best ones are outstanding.

BONTEMPS, ARNA: Lonesome Boy. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 28pp $2.00

An unusual story, probably based on a folk lengend, told with a poets' sensitivity that will delight grown-ups as well as youngsters.

BROWNE, THEODORE: The Band Will Not Play Dixie. A novel. New York: The Exposition Press. 151pp $3.00

A novel of suspense by a recipient of the Rockefeller Dramatist's Guild Fellowship, and the author of the play *Natural Man* produced under the auspices of the American Negro Theatre.

CLARK, KENNETH B.: Prejudice And Your Child. Boston: Beacon Press. 151pp $2.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1955 at page 509.

DAVIS, ROBERT E.: The American Negro's Dilemmia: the Negro's self-imposed predicament. New York: The Philosophical Library. 147pp $3.00

An examination of the race problem with proposed solutions, one of which is a vigorous support of the NAACP.

DEGRAFT-JOHNSON, J. C.: African Glory: the story of vanished Negro civilizations. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. 209pp $4.50

Originally published in England in 1954. The author, a native of the Gold Coast, exposes the fallacy of the "dark past" of Africa.

DERRICKS, CLEAVANT: Crumbs from the Master's Table. New York: Pageant Press, Inc. 93pp $2.50

A conservative Negro minister's saccharine clichés on race relations.

DESHANDS, LOTTIE BELLE: Golden Gems of a New Civilization. New York: Exposition Press. 95pp $3.00

A volume of religious verse by an active worker in that field.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK: The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass Vol. IV. Edited by Philip S. Foner, New York: International Publishers. 574pp $4.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for May 1955 at page 315.

ELLIS, MARY JACKSON: The Kindergarten Log. Minneapolis.

This manual was reported to, but not seen by the compiler.

FLETCHER, TOM: The Tom Fletcher Story—100 years of the Negro in Show Business. New York: Burdge & Co. Ltd. 337pp $4.00

The posthumous story of this veteran showman's life in the theater and in music halls with accounts of many of his contemporaries.

FRAZIER, FRANKLIN: Bourgeoisie Noire. Paris: Librairie Plon. 232pp 870 francs. $2.50

A critical examination of the Negro middle class, written in French, by the renowned professor of sociology at Howard University.

GRAHAM, SHIRLEY: Booker T. Washington: Education of Hand, Head and Heart. New York: Julius Messner Inc. 152pp $2.95

The sixth, and latest, book of a series of fictionalized biographies of famous Negroes by a gifted writer, the wife of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

GRANT, DANIEL T.: When The Melon Is Ripe. The autobiography of a Georgia high school principal and minister. New York: Exposition Press. 174pp $3.50

A not too convincing *apologia pro vita sua.*

HARRIS, WILSONS Eternity to Season. British Guiana. 48pp

Verses in the modern manner by an ambitious Guianese poet.

HOLLEY, JOSEPH WINTHROP: Education and the Segregation Issue: a program of education for the economic and social regeneration of the southern Negro. New York: The William Frederick Press. 62pp $3.00

As might be expected from his earlier books, to this writer segregation is divinely ordered and welcomed by all proper Negroes and whites alike.

HOLLY, MARC AURELE: Agriculture in Haiti, with special reference to rural economy and agricultural education. New York: Vantage Press. 313pp $3.50

An exhaustive study of all phases of Haitian agriculture by a native agriculturist and agronomist with recommendation for its much needed improvements.

HOLLOWAY, ARIEL WILLIAMS: Shape Them Into Dreams. Poems. New York: The Exposition Press. 48pp $2.50

The first volume of verse of the author of the prize poem "Northboun' " which thirty years ago was on the lips of everyone in Harlem.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: The First Book of Jazz. Pictures by Cliff Roberts. Music selected by David Martin. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc. 65pp $1.95

A simplified account of what jazz is and of some of those who made it. The author is not only one of our foremost poets, but a longtime jazz enthusiast.

HUGHES, LANGSTON: Famous Negro Music Makers. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 179pp $2.75

All about music, classic, folk and jazz, those who composed it and interpreted it, including band leaders, singers, actors, song writers, dancers and what not.

HUGHES, LANGSTON WITH ROY DECARAVA: The Sweet Flypaper of Life. Photographs by Roy DeCarava. Story by Langston Hughes. New York: Simon & Schuster. 98pp $2.95 cloth $1.00 paper.

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1956 at page 124.

HUMPHREY, LILLIE MUSE: Aggie. New York: Vantage Press. 112pp $2.50

A pedestrian tale of a rural schoolteacher.

HUNTLEY, ELIZABETH MADDOX: What Ye Sow. New York: Court Press Books. 97pp $3.00

A drama concerned with the trials and triumphs of a dedicated and forward looking pastor.

HUNTLEY, THOMAS ELLIOTT: As I Saw It. Not CommUnism but CommOnism. New York: Comet Press Books. 146pp $3.00

Sermons on questions of the day by a well-known St. Louis clergyman.

JOHNSON, JOHN H.: A Place of Adventure: essays and sermons. Greenwich, Conn.: The Seabury Press. 130pp $2.25

Six essays and fifteen sermons by the distinguished pastor of St. Martins Church in Harlem.

JOHNSTON, STANLEY FIELDS Johnston's Jingles. Boston: Popular Publishers. 256pp $3.00

Just doggerel.

MBIYU, KOINANGE: The people of Kenya Speak for Themselves. Detroit: Midway-Kenya Publicity Fund. 115pp $.25

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for June-July 1955 at page 378.

KYAGAMBIDDWA, JOSEPH: African Music from the Source of the Nile. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. 255pp 4.50.

The words and music of 162 songs of the Baganda people (with translations and explanation of the songs) by a native scholar.

LAMMING, GEORGE: The Emigrants. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc. 282pp $3.75

First American edition. The original English edition, published in 1954, was noted in *The Crisis* for February 1955 at page 86.

LEE, HARRISON EDWARD: Poems for the Day. New York: Comet Press Books. 23pp $2.00

Verses motivated by eminently proper principles.

LEE, REBA: I Passed For White, as told to Mary Hastings Bradley. New York: Longman Green and Co. 274 pp $3.95

The ghost written experiences of a light colored woman in the white world, her disillusion and her return to her own people. A rather obvious tale.

LEAGUE OF COLORED PEOPLES BRITISH GUIANA: Seven Amazing Days in the Life of Eze A. Ogueri II. Composed by The League of Colored People. Boston: House of Edinboro. 187pp $3.00

The details surrounding the visit to Guiana of an African potentate with the resulting reaction.

LEWIS, HYLAN: Blackways of Kent. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 337pp $5.00

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for February 1956 at page 123.

LOCKE, EDWARD: Pause and Other Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 64pp $2.50

"Modern" poetry by a disciple of Hart Crane substituting the world of the physicist for that of the builder.

LOUIS, JOE: The Joe Louis Story. New York: Grosse & Dunlap, Inc. 197pp $1.25

A reissue of *My Life Story*, originally published in 1947, with additional chapters.

LOVE, MELVIN: War In Heaven And Other Poems. New York: Exposition Press. 64pp $2.50

Verse, largely religiously inspired.

MAFFETT, ROBERT LEE: The Kingdom Within: a study of the American race problem and its solution. New York: The Exposition Press. 132pp $3.00

An eloquent argument to prove that prejudice, discrimination and segrega-

tion are contrary to the laws of God and Nature.

MAYS, WILLIE: Born To Play Ball. By Willie Mays as told to Charles Einstein. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 168pp $2.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for October 1955 at page 510.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: Hubertus. A novel. New York: The Day Company. 303pp $3.95

The first American edition of a novel published in London in 1954, entitled *The Harrowing of Hubertus.*

Noted in *The Crisis* for February 1955 at page 86.

MITTELHOLZER, EDGAR: My Bones and My Flute. London: Secker & Warburg. 222pp 12s 6d

A ghost story laid in British Guiana, the eighth novel by this facile and gifted author.

MNYANDA, B. J.: In Search of Truth. Bombay, India: Hind Kitabs Ltd. 173pp Rs 6/4

A serious, critical and detailed commentary of aspects of Southern Rhodesia's native policy by a former editor of the native newspaper, *The African Weekly.*

MORRIS, JOHN CLIFTONNE: Celopatra and Other Poems. New York: The Exposition Press. 64pp $3.00

An interesting volume of verses, the best of which are more than promising.

NEWTON, PERCY JOHN: The Road to Happiness and Other Essays. Boston: Chapman & Grimes. 153pp $3.50

Religious and inspirational essays "from behind the walls of Michigan State Prison."

NYEMBEZI, C. L. SIBUSISO: Zulu Proverbs. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press. 208pp 15s ($2.10)

A scholarly study, listing, translating and explaining the origin, technique and classification of the author's native proverbs.

OTTLEY, ROI: The Lonely Warrior: the life and times of Robert S. Abbott. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company. 381pp $4.75

A biography of a successful newspaper publisher which defeats its purpose by exaggerating the virtues and accomplishments of the subject important though they were.

PADMORE, GEORGE: Pan-Africanism or Communism. New York: Roy Publishers. $4.00

A copy of this book was not available to the compiler in time for comment.

PETERSON, LOUIS: Take a Giant Step. A drama in two acts. New York: Samuel French, Inc. 114pp 90¢

When first performed on Broadway at the Lyceum Theatre in the autumn of 1953, this play met with considerable critical acclaim.

PERRY, HENRY: I Had Heart Disease. New York: Pageant Press. 27pp $2.00.

A true story of how the author overcame a serious attack of a seemingly fatal disease.

PETRY, ANN: Harriet Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 248pp $2.75

Although primarily intended for young folks, this biography can be read with pleasure and profit by adults. It is written with rare skill and presents an evocative portrait of a great woman.

RANKIN, ARTHUR E.: Livingston Returned: the story of measureless labor of love. New York: The Exposition Press. 131pp $3.00

A fictionalized account of the heroic journey of Dr. Livingstone's native followers carrying his corpse 1500 miles through the jungle for burial in England.

RANSOME, WILLIAM LEE: An Old Story For This New Day. Richmond, Va. 207pp $2.50

Sermons and addresses.

SAMUELS, CALVIN HENRY MCNEAL: Me. New York: Comet Press Books. 41pp $2.00

A collection of anecdotes, essays and poems.

SEYMOR, A. J., editor: An anthology of Guianese Poetry. Georgetown, British Guiana: KYK-Over-Al, 133 pp 2sh

The most comprehensive gathering of Guianese verse so far assembled; the editor himself is one of the best poets represented.

SHAPIRO, NAT & NAT HENTOFF, (editors): Hear Me Talking to You. The story of jazz by the men who made it. New York: Rineheart & Company Inc. 432pp $4.00

Hundred of reminiscences by jazzmen arranged to make a history of jazz. (The editors are white.)

SMITH, STANLEY HUGH: Freedom to Work. New York: Vantage Press Inc. 217pp $4.00

A detailed study originally undertaken as a dissertation on the working of FEPC law, with particular reference to Seattle, Washington.

SPENCE, TOMAS H. AND ERIC HEATH: Martin Larwin. New York: Pageant Press Inc. 137pp $3.00

An unconvincing story of love and adventure.

TARRY, ELLEN: The Third Door, The Autobiography of an American Negro Woman. New York: David McKay Company, Inc. 304pp $3.50

The life story of a talented author, a "voluntary Negro," with emphasis on her conversion and experiences as a Catholic.

TAYLOR, JULIUS F., Editor: The Negro in Science. By the Calloway Hall Educational Committee Morgan State College. Baltimore: Morgan State College Press. 192pp $3.75

Fifteen scholarly by Negro scientists on biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics reprinted from learned periodicals with an enlightening introduction by Herman R. Branson.

THURMAN, HOWWARD: Deep River. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.00

Reflections on the religious insight of certain Negro Spirituals by a very distinguished divine.

TIMOTHY, BANKOLE: Kwame Nkrumah. London: Allen & Unwen Ltd. 16s $2.20

A life of the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast from childhood at the winning of the independence of the Gold Coast, written by a native West African.

TUTUOLA, AMOS: Simbi and the Satyr of the Dark Jungle. London: Faber and Faber. 136pp 12s 6d ($1.75)

The third novel by a Nigerian author written in a vein similar to his previous *The Palm Wine Drinkard* and *My Life In the Bush of Ghosts.*

WALKER, JAMES R., SR.: Be Firm My Hope. New York: Comet Press Book. 114pp $2.50

The second volume of verse of a retired teacher and an Elder of the Presbyterian church.

WARD, THOMAS P.: The Truth That Makes Men Free. New York: Pageant Press Inc. 154pp $2.50

The third novel by a successful educator and clergyman.

WATKINS, VIOLETTE PEACHES: My Dream of World Poetry: poems of imagination, realty and dreams, New York: The Exposition Press. 128pp $3.00

The second volume of this author, made up largely of religious and moral verses.

WESLEY CHARLES H.: History of the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, 1898-1954. Washington, D. C.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 503pp $5.25

A copiously illustrated, comprehensive and fully documented history of Negro Elkdom throughout the world.

WESLEY, CHARLES H.: The History of Sigma Pi Phi. Washington, D. C.: The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 393pp

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for December 1955 at page 603.

WHITE, WALTER: How Far The Promised Land? New York: The Viking Press. 244pp $3.50

Reviewed in *The Crisis* for Jannary 1956 at page 58.

WRIGHT, CHARLOTTE CROGMAN: Beneath the Southern Cross: the Story of an American Bishop's Wife in South Africa. New York: The Exposition Press. 184pp $3.50

A panoramic view of the life of the Negro people of South Africa as seen by the author during her sojourn in that country.

WRIGHT, SARAH E. AND LUCY SMITH: Give Me A Child. Philadelphia: Kraft Publishing Company. Unpaged

A distinctive volume of verse by two young Philadelphians in an unusually attractive format. Illustrated.

WYNN, DANIEL WEBSTER: The NAACP Versus Negro Revolutionary Protest. A comparative study of the effectiveness of each movement. New York: The Exposition University Book. Exposition Press. 115pp $3.50.

An attempt to evaluate the results achieved by the NAACP with those of what the author calls "The Paul Robeson"—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois approach."

YERBY, FRANK: The Treasure of Pleasant Valley. New York: Dial Press. 348pp $3.50.

The tenth novel (set in California during the Gold Rush) in ten years by a writer who (with the exception of Alexander Dumas and Pushkin) is the largest selling author of Negro origin. His previous books have already reached a sale approximating 13,000,000 copies.

II. PAMPHLETS

Among the pamphlets published in 1955 that have come to the compiler's attention the following are noted:

BUNCHE, RALPH J., W. S. BRAITHWAITE AND OTHERS: The Passing of Alain Leroy Locke. New York.

CARTER, ELMER A.: Practical considerations of Anti-discrimination legislation: Experience under the New York law against Discrimination. Ithaca, New York

CARTER, MARTIN: Poems of Resistance from British Guiana. London.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH. Atlanta, Georgia.

CLARK, KENNETH, editor: Desegregation in the Public Schools. Syracuse, N. Y.

HARRIS, HARRY C. ET AL: The Negro in the St. Louis Economy, 1954. Detroit, Mich.

JOHNSON, CHARLES S. AND OTHERS: Proceedings of the Southern Inter-Group Conference on Establishing Democratic Practices in Human Relations. Nashville, Tenn.

JONES, CLAUDIA: Ben Davis: fighter for freedom. New York.

INTER-ORGANIZATION Conference on Establishing Democratic Patterns in Human Relations. Nashville, Tenn.

KHAMA, TSHEKEDI: Bechuanaland and South Africa. London

LIGHTFOOT, CLAUDE: Not Guilty! New York City

MILTON, NEBISSA LONG: Calendar of Inter-Cultural Advancement. Washington, D. C.

NAACP LEGAL AND EDUCATIONAL FUND: Toward Equal Justice. New York.

NAACP LEGAL AND EDUCATIONAL FUND: It Can Be Done: the Supreme Court Order on school segregation, what it means and how to use it. New York.

NAACP: M is for Mississippi and Murder. New York.

NAACP: 46th Annual Conference Resolutions. New York.

NORTEY, KOBINA: Britain's Future in the Gold Coast. Glasgow, Scotland

POWELL, ADAM C., JR.: A Tribute to Walter White. Washington, D. C.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: A Selected List of References Relating to Desegration and Integration in Education: 1949 to June 1955. Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: A Slected List of References Relating to the Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education of Negroes 1949 to June 1955. Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: A Selected List of References Relating to the Negro Teacher: 1949 to June 1955. Tuskegee, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE: A Selected List of References Relating to Discrimination and Segregation in Education 1949 to June 1955. Tuskegee, Ala.

WILKERSON, DOXEY: The People Versus Segregated Schools. New York.

WILKINS, ROY: The Conspiracy to Deny Equality. New York.

WILKINS, ROY WITH W. E. DEBNAM: Segregation. Raleigh, N. C.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CRISIS FOR 1955

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THE CRISIS, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

LOCAL 290, AFL-CIO, *La Guardia Airport Skycaps support New York City branch with 100 percent union membership.*

THELMA LUCAS *of the Tuskegee Institute branch receives initial payment on NAACP life membership from Dr. P. P. Barker of the Veterans Administration Hospital.*

MISS LUCAS *receives payment on life membership from Dr. G. C. Branche, also of the Veterans Administration Hospital.*

FIRST *Negroes to play at Atlanta, Georgia, public golf course: (from left), C. T. Bell, Alfred Holmes, and his brother Oliver Holmes.*

United Press

INITIAL *payment on NAACP life membership from Alabama State Dental Association is made by Mrs. H. G. Clayborne, president of the Ladies Auxiliary, to NAACP field secretary W. C. Patton.*

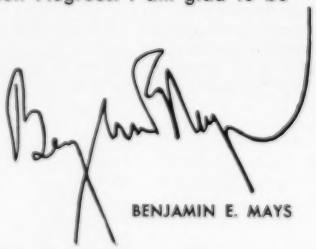
Why I Am A Life Member

I have just paid my final $100 which completes the $500 payment on a life membership in the NAACP.

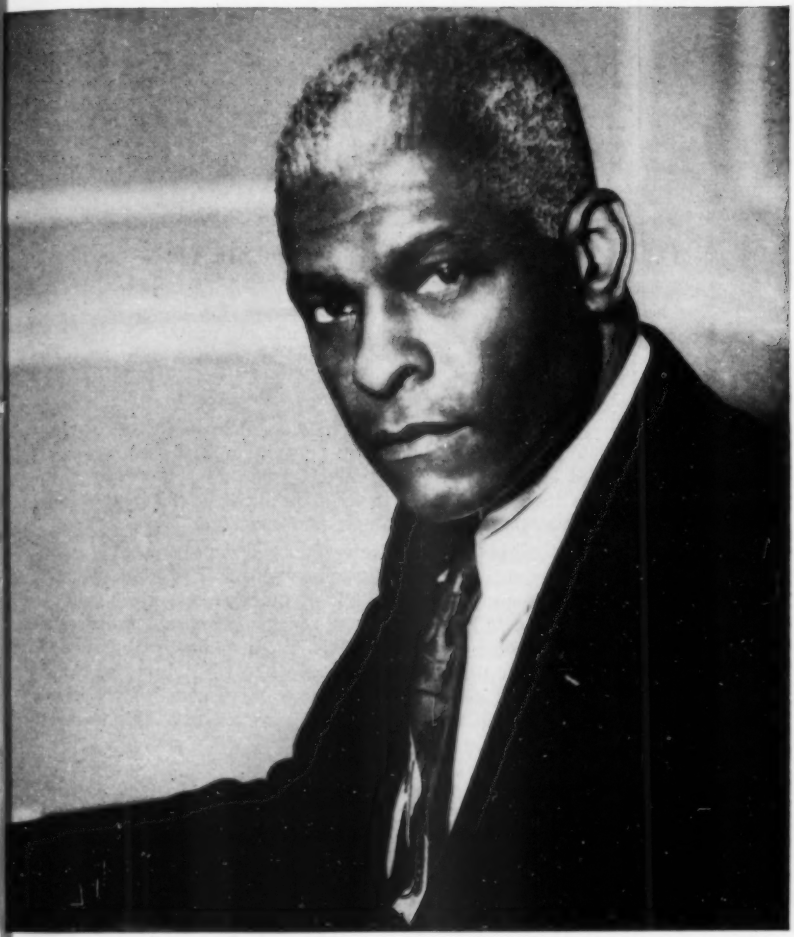
I am a life member of the NAACP because it is the most effective organization in America in securing equality of treatment for all Americans. The person who is not willing to pay and sacrifice for freedom, hardly deserves to be free. When the times comes for the Negro to become a first-class citizen in every particular, I want to be able to say that I did my part to bring it about. I would be a coward to sit back and let others carry the brunt of the load and then enjoy the freedom after they had achieved it for me.

I am a life member of the NAACP because it uses the right method in its efforts to get segregation and discrimination abolished. It uses the machinery of the law and the Federal Constitution. It is the non-violent way. In every particular, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is 100 per cent American.

I am a life member not only because I want to assist the NAACP to free the Negro but I want to assist it in its effort to free all Americans. The contributions which the NAACP is making to America is greater than the contribution it is making to 16 million Negroes. I am glad to be a life member.



BENJAMIN E. MAYS



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, *a dedicated NAACP worker, is co-chairman (with Mr. Kaplan of Boston) of the NAACP Life Membership Committee, Dr. Mays is a member of the NAACP national board and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.*

Political Responsibilities

AGAIN it is a presidential election year and again the American people have the grave responsibility of electing to office not only a President but 435 members of the House of Representatives and 32 Senators. This is not only a responsibility, it is an opportunity to demonstrate the vitality of political democracy, which in many parts of the world has been suppressed entirely and elsewhere challenged. It is time for re-evaluation of the principles upon which our country was founded.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a non-partisan organization; however, it is not non-political. The NAACP has certain definite legislative goals. These can be attained only through active participation in the political life of the country. Recently, in answer to a question raised by a Texas newspaper, Roy Wilkins, the NAACP executive secretary, said, certainly the NAACP "will be a factor" in the 1956 elections. "No candidate, no party, no convention," he continued, "is going to be allowed to duck and dodge on the issue of whether American citizens may be shot down while trying to vote. On this issue the Republicans have to be as decent as the Democrats, and vice-versa."

The effectiveness of Mr. Wilkins' declaration will depend entirely upon the strength of civil rights advocates at the polls. These include not only the Association's membership but millions of other Americans of all races, faiths and political affiliations who are sickened by the murderous denial of civil rights to Negro citizens in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South. They are alarmed by the blatant defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court on the public school segregation issue. They are concerned lest the good name and security of our nation be impaired and imperiled by the outrages committeed by the foes of civil rights.

A YEAR AGO there appeared to be a conspiracy on the part of both Republicans and Democrats to eschew the vital issue of civil rights. Politicians in both camps were taking refuge behind the Supreme Court's rulings against segregation in public education. They seemed determined to keep the issue off the floor of Congress and out of national conventions scheduled for this summer. But the dastardly events in Mississippi, the revival of lynching in that state, the unpunished killings, the intimidation, the economic pressures directed against Negroes and any others who dared to advocate desegregation and civil rights, all these foiled the plot to keep silent and enabled the NAACP to prod more vigorously for enactment of legislation to guarantee security of person, to assure the right to vote, and to speed the implementation of the Supreme Court edict.

IN his message on the State of the Union, President Eisenhower made it clear that the issue could no longer be evaded. He promised to send to the Congress a message calling for enactment of certain civil rights legislation.

Meanwhile, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, in concert with other liberals in the House of Representatives, pushed vigorously for inclusion of an amendment to the Federal Aid to School Construction bill prohibiting such funds to states and school districts which refuse to comply with the Court's ruling.

In the face of the President's announcement and the determination of the liberal bloc, Congress cannot hope to evade this issue, notwithstanding whatever "deals" may have been consummated on either side of the aisle to ignore the nation's most pressing domestic issue. Nor will the political conventions be able to omit civil rights commitments from their platforms.

A major project for the NAACP this year is the enlargement of the Negro vote which in close elections may well prove decisive in some 17 non-southern states. Local NAACP branches throughout the country are being urged to participate actively in registration drives, to make available to the people in their localities the records of the various candidates, and to urge them to vote for candidates, irrespective of party, who will espouse civil rights in the Congress and uphold it in the Executive branch of the government.

SPECIAL effort will be directed to expanding the Negro vote in the southern states where it has long been curtailed by the poll tax, intimidation, tradition and apathy. The Negro vote in the South when developed to its full potential can be an effective weapon in extending the frontiers of freedom. Had the full potential Negro vote in Virginia been registered and participated in the fateful referendum of January 9, the outcome might well have been different and the public school system of that state saved from destruction.

As important as is the election of federal officials, it is sometimes more important to the individual to be sure that his local officials are not hostile to the American ideal of equal rights. It is essential that our people participate actively in the election of members of the school boards, who will have a voice in determining when and how desegregation will proceed; in the election of law enforcement officers, as well as in the election of members of local governing bodies. They cannot participate in the election process unless they are registered and qualified to vote.

It is the task of the NAACP to see that as many people as possible are qualified to participate in the elections, both the primary and general elections, in 1956. In the South the primary is the only meaningful election. Accordingly, it is doubly important that believers in civil rights qualify to participate in these elections.

Looking and Listening . . .

CIVIL RIGHTS

THESE pertinent paragraphs on civil rights are from the "Remarks of Senator Herbert H. Lehman in presenting the Stephen S. Wise Award to Mr. Elmer Davis" at the National Press Club, Washington, D. C., on December 16, 1955:

We all recognize today that discrimination on the basis of race, creed or national origin, against minority groups in the population handicaps the nation as a whole. It not only saddles the nation's conscience with the burden of oppression and injustice, and darkens it with the stain of hate, but it also deprives the nation of the total potential contribution to the national good and welfare which could otherwise be made by those against whom discrimination is directed.

We all recognize today—we have seen it before our very eyes—that the denial of some freedoms of expression and thought is as contagious and uncontrollable as the plague, and dangerously weakens the protective framework of freedom for all the people.

I have referred to both civil rights and civil liberties. There is a distinction between them which is sometimes not clearly understood. Our civil liberties consist of that entire body of inalienable individual rights guaranteed to us by the Bill of Rights, the first ten Amendments to the Constitution . . . among others the right freely to believe, to think, to express one's self and to worship, without let or hindrance. Generally speaking, civil liberties are the basic fredoms: free press, free speech, free assembly and free worship; and the right to individual privacy, security and fair trial. Encroachments upon civil liberties are usually on the ground of unorthodox or unpopular belief or doctrine, and generally involve the denial or the curtailment of the right to hold or to advocate such unorthodox beliefs or doctrines.

When we refer to civil rights, we mean the right of all individuals to equal treatment under law, without restraint or discrimination, based, among other things, on race, color, national origin, or previous condition or servitude.

The basic charger of civil rights is contained in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. These Amendments outlaw slavery, discrimination, and—the Supreme Court says—segregation. To each individual there is guaranteed equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And no individuals are to be protected "less equally" than others.

This is what we mean by civil rights and the denial of civil rights. It means the right of the American Indian, the Mexican-American, the Filipino-American, the Japanese-American, the Italian-American, the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro to be free of discrimination or restraint, by law or otherwise; it means the assurance of the equal protection of law in all respects, whether in public schools, public places, public carriers or in participation in the political life of community, state and nation.

And, it also means the right to be free of discrimination in employment,

in housing, and in the government service.

In fact civil liberties and civil rights are opposite sides of the same coin. They are interdependent and, in a real sense, inseparable.

CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT

IN HIS "Remarks to the Civil Rights Rally" sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, New York City, December 15, 1955, Senator Lehman commented:

I began fighting for federal civil rights legislation six years ago, as soon as I became a member of the Senate. Your organization, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, was brought into being at about the same time. Our efforts, mine in the Senate, and yours, within the framework of this Leadership Conference, have been both contemporaneous and collaborative.

In these six years, marked progress has been made toward the goal of equal human rights for all our citizens. Indeed, we have moved steadily forward during the past thirty years.

One redoubt after another has been captured in the assault against the destructive institutions of discrimination and segregation. One area of activity after another has been liberated, or partly so, from these degrading practices. This progress has been made, and continues to be made, as a result of action by state and local law-making bodies, administrative bodies and officials, and by the courts of the land.

This progress has been made possible —indeed it has been forced—by the militancy of the groups you represent, armed with the massive support of public opinion. And to you, and the groups you represent, will belong an important share of the credit for the future progress that will and must be made.

But in giving credit, let us not forget to name one individual—one very dear to me, and to many of you—the founding and driving spirit of the Leadership Conference from its inception until *his* untimely death—a rare spirit with a dream in his heart and unquenchable courage in his soul—the late, beloved Walter White.

Yes, there has been progress. But the distance left to go is farther—much farther—than that which we have already come.

I believe, with all my heart, that the fight for equal human rights must be pressed, in full vigor, and at all levels—in the Executive Branch of Government, in the courts, and in every law-making body throughout the land. And I mean to include not only the state legislatures, the city councils, and the school boards, but also, and even primarily, the Congress of the United States.

I believe that the whole struggle for civil rights—for equal treatment under law, and equal opportunity for every man, woman and child, regardless of race, creed or national origin—must be carried forward relentlessly and tirelessly until victory is won. . . .

BLACK WRITERS

THE editors of *Présence Africaine*, the cultural review of the black world published in Paris, issue the following appeal to "black writers and artists":

For the first time in history, Negro writers and artists are going to take the initiative in meeting together and in ascertaining how they are situated and what their specific responsibilities in the world are.

Colored men all the world over are of the opinion that the liberation of the initiative of peoples must enrich human culture. . . . Such a liberation enables men to be more fully conscious of the

exact relationship between all beings. . . . Nowadays, the expression of cultural life being necessary to the safeguard of any civilization, we feel more acutely than others the urgency of revealing ourselves to the world. And first of all the urgency of introducing ourselves to each other.

Negro scholars do not know each other. They have not yet taken the measurements of their respective possibilities nor of their common lot. They are scattered and often isolated in surroundings where their personality is not sufficiently turned to profit.

Since nobody has yet assessed the whole contribution of Blacks to mankind's heritage, the task of describing it and defining the genius of their people is up to them. . . .

Artists, historians, poets, theologians; scientists, thinkers we are requesting you to take up your original mission in this our common task and examine with us the following program: How Negroes of culture stand; the contribution of Negroes to human culture; the themes, styles, and forms which typify the genius of our people; the relations which must be established with the modern world of culture; how to diffuse the works of Negro authors; and how to aid young writers and artists.

The first Congress of Scholars of the Negro world will be held in Paris, France, September 19-22, 1956.

PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM

PORTUGAL, once the world's greatest colonial power, has now been reduced to a few holdings in India, the North Atlantic, and Africa —Portuguese India (Goa, Damão, Diu), Portuguese Timor and Macau, São Thomé and Principe, the Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Angola and Moçambique. Though stripped of its former might, Portugal is the third largest holder of real estate in Africa. Total population of the Portuguese colonies is 12,025,259; population of the mother country, 8,621,000. However, Angola and Moçambique, her two largest possessions in Africa, are the overseas provinces with which we are concerned here.

Portuguese exploration and settlement in Africa date from the 15th century. She first occupied Angola, in West Africa, in 1482; Moçambique, in the East, in 1507.

Historically the Portuguese have been noted for racial tolerance and miscibility. In other words, they have, or did have, less of white man's insolence than any other European colonizing peoples. They have little prejudice against Negroes as such and with them "colored blood" has never carried with it the social stigma it carries in the United States. Furthermore, "the three great expressions of imperial Portugal," to use Gilberto Freyre's phrase, were, Americanly speaking, Negro: Padre Antonio Vieira (1608-1697), Marquês de Pombal (1699-1782), and José de Anchieta (1533-1597).

The Portuguese acceptance of near-whites as white, the absence of laws against interracial marriage, and the absence of a color bar have led in the direction of social democratization. But not all Portuguese embrace miscegenation and the Portuguese historian Pires de Lima, to name just one, frets about foreign exaggeration of the amount of "Negro blood absorbed by the Portuguese."

Despite their racial tolerance, however, the Portuguese are as

harsh taskmasters as any other colonial power. The mixed-bloods, the *assimilados,* are the few who escape this colonial rigorism. In practice the "spiritual assimilation" of the Portuguese is at many points the *apartheid* of Dr. François Malan. For both are in essential agreement that black peoples must be segregated from modern life. However, the Portuguese do integrate a few *assimilados,* mostly mulattoes.

Labor conditions in Angola and Moçambique, as well as in the cocoa islands of São Thomé and Principe, are "a shocking scandal in the twentieth century." The Portuguese use forced labor and district officers are compelled to supply a certain number of able-bodied men for the labor market. They are then distributed among employers, who pay the government a commission for each man supplied. If there is a shortage of labor, the civil and military authorities raid the villages at night and take the captives away by force.

The average wage paid these indentured workers is very low, and it is paid not to the workers but directly to the government labor bureaux, which first deduct the native poll tax. Any accumulated balance is then handed over to the worker at the end of his term of contract, which may extend from one to five years.

Charles André Julien (*Histoire de l'Afrique*, 1955) writes:

"Portuguese colonial policy is assimilative, but the tradition of miscibility, which was a reality in the past, is now obsolescent. Racism is spreading [the author is referring to Moçambique] because of the influence of nearby South Africa, and this is evident in the ban on interracial marriages. In order for a native to become an *assimilado* and to be recognized as a *civilizado,* he must have attended a secondary or commercial school, speak fluent Portuguese, and live in the European manner. The latter is the only qualification demanded of mulattoes. Since the natives are naturally attached to their own tribal customs, there are not more than 4,000 *assimilados* in all Moçambique. The blacks are deliberately kept in ignorance; the mission schools give a rudimentary education to a very limited few. Justice is summary and cruel. The whip is still used. And despite the Thomist principles of a fair wage, the free workers are so miserably paid that hundreds of thousands of them ask permission to migrate to the Union of South Africa and double this number slip over the frontier."

The latest decree, issued by the Portuguese government, which defines the conditions which natives must fulfil to become citizens reads:

"The applicant must be over 18 years of age, must speak Portuguese with fluency, have completed his military service, possess either sufficient means or employment of trade to maintain himself and his dependents, be law-abiding, and have some realization of the obligations of citizenship."

Needless to say few natives can meet these tests. These 1950 census figures reveal the number of *civilizados* in the three mainland colonies:

	POPULATION		
	Guinea	*Angola*	*Mocambique*
Total Population	510,777	4,145,266	5,732,317
Negroes	503,935	4,036,687	5,640,363
"Civilized" Negroes	1,478	30,089	4,349

Obviously these *civilizados,* who are in all essentials more Lusitanian that the Portuguese themselves, offer no threat to Portuguese rule. Purpose of the *assimilado* or *civilizado* system is twofold: it skims off potential native leadership and smothers any disaffection among the educated elite. It is interesting that *assimilado* writings and publications never discuss local racial or economic problems. *Itinérario* of Lourenço Marques, Moçambique, for instance, is strictly a literary journal edited by a lawyer and one would never suspect from its contents the plight of the nearly six million *mocambiçanos.* And the poets included in Pinto de Andrade's anthology, *Negro Poets of Portuguese Expression,* write mostly twaddle in imitation of Langston Hughes and Aimé Cessaire—nothing about life as lived in Portuguese Africa.

Another at present effective repressive device is the legal classification of all Portuguese colonies as "overseas provinces." This chicanery is a very effective weapon in the hands of the government, since it makes even the mildest native protest or the feeblest sparkle of self-determination treasonous, seditious, and insurrectionary. The natives are not "gently assimilated" and neither Portuguese Guinea, Moçambique, nor Angola can be regarded as "An African Portugal." The *assimilados* may be Portugese, but the Kioko, Gambos, Maua, Makwa, and Lomue are not, and have no desire to be.

This is the colonial system hymned by the Brazilian cultural historian Gilberto Freyre as "luso-tropical culture" in his recently published, *Adventure and Routine* and *A Brazilian in Portuguese Lands,* both published in 1953. Senhor Freyre's conclusions are denied by the facts and his sincerity is suspect, since he was the guest of the Portuguese government and Overseas Minister Sarmento Rodrigues.

Little Portugal's colonies are not being *gently assimilated.* And the censorship, secret police, cruelty and repression as practiced by Portugal cannot go on forever.

On To San Francisco, California

47th ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION

San Francisco, California—Tues., June 26-Sun., July 1, 1956, incl.

MAKE YOUR PLANS EARLY TO SEND DELEGATES

This Important Convention Will Make Plans:

- **To block the rising tide of injustice against Negroes in Mississippi and the South.**
- **To counteract propaganda and activities of white citizen groups opposing public school integration.**
- **To procure the full use of the ballot as a weapon of freedom.**
- **To implement the Supreme Court decision for public school integration.**

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

47th ANNUAL MEETING

Association Workers Report: Despite unconcealed efforts of politicians of both major political parties to evade the civil rights issue of 1956, they will not succeed, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, warned his audience in reporting to the 47th annual meeting of the Association held in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, New York City.

Arthur B. Spingarn, the Association's longtime president, presided at the meeting at which reports were also received from Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; James Ivy, editor, *The Crisis,* the Association's official organ; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

That issue, Mr. Wilkins said, was thrust into "the lap of Congress" by the slayers of Emmett Till in Mississippi last August. "Congress must pass bills strengthening the federal civil rights laws and giving the Department of Justice authority to proceed where personal civil rights, especially security of person, are violated. If we had had a federal anti-lynching law last year someone would have been convicted for the Till murder," the NAACP leader asserted.

To help focus national attention on civil rights legislation, Mr. Wilkins announced that "the NAACP and 50 other cooperating organizations will hold a civil rights rally in Washington at an early date. . . . The same organizations will present to each major party convention next summer a civil rights platform on which the party and its candidates may be judged next November."

The proposal of Senator Lyndon Johnson, Senate majority leader, for a constitutional amendment to ban the poll tax, Mr. Wilkins rejected as "far from satisfactory" in that "it offers to put out a burning match at some year in the future while today a whole section of our nation is blazing for lack of protection of civil rights."

FINANCES AT PEAK

Financially, Mr. Wilkins reported, 1955 was the Association's best year. Income for the general fund, exclusive of special funds, amounted to $634,765 as of December 20. This represents an increase of $168,700 over the income for the entire year of 1954.

The bulk of the money, he pointed out, came from the local units of the Association in memberships and contributions to the Freedom Fund. Branch memberships totaled $307,400 with Freedom Fund contributions amounting to $136,403. Other income was realized from contributions and memberships-at-large, sale of holiday seals and subscriptions to *The Crisis* Magazine.

The life membership campaign reached a new peak of $71,581 as compared with $68,200 in 1954. Life membership fees of $500 each go into a special fund.

SET FOR COURT ACTION

After having "deliberately remained quiet as possible on the school segregation issue since the May 31st ruling, the legal department is now ready to file suit in every community where such a suit is requested to secure compliance with the Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions," Special Counsel Marshall declared.

The opposition has exhausted all of the tricks, he asserted. "We now know what they intend to do. They can spring nothing new on us. That does not mean that they will not try to continue doing what they have started. But we are prepared for them, ready to meet them down any road they may pick."

Efforts of the white supremacists to forestall desegregation will prove more costly to white people than to Negroes, Mr. Marshall said. He cited the golf course case in Atlanta in which the Mayor decided to open the courses on an integrated basis, after the court had so ruled, because it would be "silly to take city jobs from 100 employees and to deprive a large number of white golfers from the pleasure of playing the game merely to keep a few Negroes from using the golf course."

This action, the NAACP lawyer described as "realistic" because "there can be no doubt that white people have more to lose in ruining public school systems and in closing down recreational centers, as the die-hards have advocated as a means to defeat desegregation, than Negroes. As this realization strikes home, there will be less support for the demagogues."

500 CASES HANDLED

During 1955, the Association's Chief counsel reported, the legal department "handled and assisted in some 500 cases. . . . Percentage wise this was one of our better years, in that three-fourths of the cases concluded resulted in victories for our cause. The problems faced were varied and novel."

School cases tried during the year, he said, "produced various interpretations of what constitutes a reasonable time, ranging from a few months in the cases initiated in West Virginia and Kentucky to approximately six years in a case involving higher education in Tennessee and to virtually unlimited time in the Prince Edward county, Va., and Clarendon county,

S.C., cases. Undoubtedly, a case may have to go to the Supreme Court to establish what length of time may reasonably be granted a local school board to comply with the Court's ruling."

CALLS FOR FEDERAL ACTION

Unless the federal government takes effective action there is danger of further racial violence in the South, Clarence Mitchell warned in his report on the activities of the Association's Washington bureau which he heads. "If the President calls for civil rights legislation and the congress passes appropriate laws in response to that call, most of the present anarchy in the South will be halted," he asserted.

The failure to take up civil rights issues in the first session of the 84th Congress, he charged, was due to the political situation. "Norhern Democrats were busy making plans for winning the White House in 1956," Mr. Mitchell said. "As part of their planning they made a peace pact with southern members of their party. An important part of this pact was an agreement not to act on civil rights. Republicans looked to the White House for their cue on whether to push for civil rights bills. But the White House considered other matters more important."

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED

Although House committees held hearings on 51 civil rights bills and a Senate committee on one such bill no legislation in this field, except as amendments, reached the floor of either House, Mr. Mitchell reported. A bill to give federal protection to servicemen was reported favorably out by the House Judiciary Committee but got no further. An amendment to the reserve training program bill to prevent segregation in state units of the National Guard was turned back after having first been passed by the House. However, he said, the NAACP "was successful in keeping the Department of Defense from having the power to assign draftees to segregated National Guard units, although we were not successful in ending segregation in the National Guard itself."

Similarly, efforts to secure amendment of the Federal aid to school construction bill were defeated and the bill itself was bottled up in the House Rules Committee. These amendments were strongly opposed by the Administration with President Eisenhower publicly branding them as extraneous." White House pressure, the NAACP Washington representative declared, "forced several Republicans to vote against the anti-segregation amendment [to the school aid bill] in committee."

STUDY MISSISSIPPI OUSTER

The Association, through its Washington bureau, Mr. Mitchell reported, "has been making a careful study of methods which may be used to unseat or expel [from Congress] members of the Mississippi delegation. . . . Be-

cause of the widespread fraud, violence, and intimidation which are characteristic of elections in Mississippi, it is clear to any reasonable person that members of Congress from that state hold their offices illegally. In addition Senator O. Eastland of Mississippi has a notorious record of fomenting sedition through vicious attacks upon the United States Supreme Court."

In addition to its efforts to secure congressional action the Association's Washington bureau took up various problems and complaints with such executive agencies as the Department of Agriculture, the Defense Department, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the Justice Department, the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Post Office.

HOUSING PROGRAM OUTLINED

The Association's housing department, established last year, developed a program of education and action designed to secure freedom of residence, Madison S. Jones, special assistant in charge of the department, reported. The program consisted of efforts to bring about an awareness of the housing problem by NAACP branches; to develop techniques on local and national levels in order to solve these problems; and to inform local units of the NAACP about the various types of governmental assistance to housing.

"During 1955," Mr. Jones said, "the housing department rendered direct assistance to 27 communities engaged in urban renewal programs. This aid was rendered on the basis of three major problems: the relocation of Negro families; participation of Negroes in the local advisory committees; and the matter of free and unrestricted re-use of the land."

Indicating the vast potentialities of the governmental slum clearance and urban renewal programs, Mr. Jones declared that "the importance of NAACP activity in this field of housing cannot be stressed too much since, in the rebuilding of cities, residential patterns for the next two generations will be established."

NAACP activity, the Association's special assistant asserted, contributed to the enactment of the Metcalf-Baker bill in New York State banning segregation in FHA-insured housing; the amendment of New Jersey banking and savings and loan acts to include granting of all mortgages without regard to race, creed or color; the establishment of a Veterans Administration policy of banning racial discrimination in the sale of repossessed housing built with VA loan guarantees; and the implementation of the non-segregation policy of the Public Housing Administration in several northern cities.

LABOR GAINS CITED

Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary, reported that "a major goal of the Association's labor program was won in 1955 in successful actions to destroy the separate line of progression for Negro workers in

collective bargaining agreements held by major oil refineries in the South with CIO, AFL and independent unions. Elimination of the separate line of progression in these trade union contracts will have an effect that goes far beyond the oil refining industry and will have meaning for Negro workers in manufacturing occupations all over the country."

The NAACP, Mr. Hill said, had successfully intervened on behalf of Negro workers in diverse occupations in many different parts of the country. These included construction workers in Terre Haute, restaurant workers in Schenectady, seamen in the merchant marine, oil workers in Texas and school teachers in New York, in addition to civilian employees in federal government installations.

The labor secretary also indicated a stepped-up campaign for 1956 which, he said, would be a "vigorous program to destroy the barriers that prevent Negro wage earners from working at their highest skills in the North as well as in the South and which denies American society of needed manpower resources."

NAACP MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

Despite opposition to compliance in the South, NAACP units, regional offices, state conferences, branches, youth councils and college chapters were found equal to the task, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, told the delegates. "NAACP leaders in the South displayed unparalled courage in the face of fire," he said.

"The NAACP had its best year in membership and fund raising. Between January 1 and December 6, NAACP branches reported a total of nearly 300,000 memberships, as compared with a total 1954 enrolment of 240,000. It is estimated that our total 1955 enrolment will pass 300,000 as of December 31. All regions reported substantial increases in membership," Mr. Current asserted.

Ohio, he reported, has maintained its lead over the rest of the country with 23,450; New York takes second place with 20,243; California moves into third place with 19,290; Virginia is fourth with 18,752; Michigan is fifth with 17,071 and Texas sixth with 16,447. (All figures as of December 6).

The largest branches in 1955 included Detroit, 13,000; Cleveland, 10,568; Baltimore, 10,047; Chicago, 9,803; Los Angeles, 8,467; New York City, 6,514; Philadelphia, 5,241; New Orleans, 4,440; and Atlanta, 4,096. One hundred new branches, 37 youth councils and nine college chapters were chartered in the year. This makes a total of 1,496 active branches and other units.

To meet the challenge to integration and to help branches in the South, field secretaries were added in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, Mr. Current said.

The West Coast Region under the direction of Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel, reached its peak in membership, fund raising and

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The West Coast Region under the direction of Franklin H. Williams, regional secretary-counsel, reached its peak in membership, fund raising and

programmatic achievements. This region spearheaded a campaign for FEPC in California, fought discrimination in Coast fire departments, handled a number of housing discrimination cases, protected race tags by the Army, protested police brutality, minstrel shows and other cases of discrimination.

Under fire all year, the Southeast Region headed by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, bore the brunt of the fight against White Citizens Councils, investigated murders, shootings and developed counter measures in South Carolina and Mississippi to the economic pressure tactics of White Citizens Councils groups.

Staff in the region included Medgar Evers, Mississippi, who along with Mrs. Hurley directed NAACP's registration and voting campaign, conducted investigations and worked with branches in the filing of petitions seeking integration in the schools. Affidavits were secured and protests lodged with the Department of Justice over voting denials in Mississippi.

In the Southwest, considerable progress was made in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where some integration in the public schools took place.

Herbert L. Wright, youth secretary, reported on the Second National Youth Legislative Conference in Washington in February, participated in protective measures against the White Citizens Councils by NAACP chapters at Claflin College and South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, and youth picketing of the Texas State Fair in Dallas protesting segregation at the fair.

CRISIS CIRCULATION UP

The circulation of *The Crisis,* official journal of the NAACP, increased from 35,700 to 42,000 during 1955, it was reported at the Association's annual meeting here on Jan. 3.

In making the report, James W. Ivy, editor of *The Crisis,* noted that profits of the publication also went up last year.

SIXTEEN ELECTED TO BOARD

Sixteen persons were declared elected to three-year terms as members of the NAACP board of directors after a counting of votes cast in a nationwide referendum of NAACP branches. The votes were counted and the results announced at the Association's 47th annual meeting.

Elected to the board were the following:

Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. Buell Gallagher, New York City; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; W. W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; John G. Lewis, Jr., Baton Rouge, La.; Donald Simmons, Stillwater, Okla.; Judge Theodore Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York City; Samuel Williams, East Orange, N.J.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: Franklin H. Williams, NAACP regional secretary-counsel, has charged the Sixth Army Headquarters in SAN FRANCISCO of using race-tags in designating military personnel eligible for foreign service. A memorandum entitled "Report of Enlisted Personnel Eligible for Foreign Service" contains the following listings: Part I—Caucasian enlisted men; Part II—Negroid enlisted men; Part III—Caucasian enlisted women; and Part IV—Negroid enlisted women." The memorandum defines "The term 'Caucasian' . . . to include all personnel other than Negroid."

Thirty years of fire department segregation has ended quietly in OAKLAND after more than a decade of bitter public attacks by the NAACP. According to C. L. Dellums, regional chairman, and Earl Swisher, local labor and industry chairman, the move was accomplished by the new city manager and the recently appointed fire chief "without adverse incident."

Three all-Negro companies were abolished in October in one fell stroke, without fanfare and publicity, and with city officials and NAACP leades cooperating and agreeing on the successful operation.

All personnel formerly assigned to jim-crow fire stations 22, 28, and 33 have been completely integrated throughout the department. All battalion districts in Oakland now have Negro firemen assigned to them.

COVINGTON, Virginia, *branch workers receive Merit Certificates for successful membership drive—Front row, from left: George Hill, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence Penn, Mrs. Jessie Spurlock, Marcina Rose, Mrs. Hazel Drew, Rev. M. F. Robinson; back row, L. P. Jackson, Rev. E. H. Hooker, C. C. Bush, and Mrs. Alma Wilson.*

Over two decades of racial segregation will end in public schools in EL CENTRO as result of an agreement by both sides in a suit which never had an actual hearing before a court. Lawyers for Negro and Mexican-American children, and school officials signed a stipulation dismissing a suit filed in the District Federal Court last February contesting racial assignment of students and teachers in the local system.

The stipulation for dismissal, dated December 1, calls for school authorities to "assign . . . teachers without reference to race, creed, or color"; a re-drawing of school zone lines on a non-discriminatory basis; and an interzonal transfer policy prohibiting race as a factor.

For more than five years, the Association fought racial segregation of Negro students and teachers in the schools. Following a survey directed by field secretary Lester Bailey in 1954, a suit was prepared by NAACP attorneys for filing in the federal court early in 1955. About this time, the Alianza Hispano Americano, an organization of Spanish-speaking citizens, joined issue and prepared a similar suit

THREE TOP WINNERS *in the Lansing, Michigan, branch membership campaign: (from left) Romaine Scott, Joan Eton ("Miss Freedom"), and Betty Davis. These three young ladies raised more than* $400.

on the behalf of Mexican-American children in this district.

On February 7, 1955, simultaneous suits were filed by the NAACP and Alianza in the U. S. District Court at San Diego. Soon after, Federal Judge Pierson Hall remanded the suit to the local state courts. NAACP and Alianza lawyers appealed Judge Hall's ruling to the U. S. Circuit Court in San Francisco where the district judge was reversed.

Kentucky: Attorney J. S. Freeland, white, head of the legal redress committee of the PADUCAH branch, has won two cases for the branch in the federal circuit court of Cincinnati: that of *Whiteside vs. Southern Bus Company* and the Paducah Junior College case. He recently filed a suit against the sheriff and jury commissioners of McCracken county for their systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service.

Attorney Freeland has never charged the branch a penny for his services. Both he and his wife are active members of the local branch, attend all meetings, and participate in all branch activities.

The beauticians and barbers of LOUISVILLE raised $1,372.22 for the NAACP during the month of November, 1955. Mrs. Sophie Smith, general chairman of the Beauticians and Barbers drive for the Association, presented the check to George Cordery, president of the local branch.

Climax of the drive was a public program at the Zion Baptist church, with Mrs. Cordelia Green Johnson, president of the National Beauty Culturists League, as the main speaker.

Shop units of the beauticians and barbers group were given "Certificates of Merit" by the branch "in recognition of the outstanding financial services rendered toward the 'Fight for Freedom Fund.'"

Maryland: The president of the WILMINGTON branch, Wagner D. Jackson, and the former treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Henry, were each presented with life memberships by the branch. These memberships were presented at the annual NAACP dinner on January 2.

One of the school cases involved in the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court was initiated by the Wilmington branch.

Minnesota: The MINNEAPOLIS branch lists the following activities for the year 1955:

The year 1955, as other years, presented problems of discrimination in public accommodations, housing, employment and a few instances of unfair or unintelligent treatment of minority group persons by individual police officers.

The first instance of vandalism in Minneapolis for many years occurred on Portland Avenue when a Negro family purchased a home in a block previously occupied by white persons only. Public sentiment, prompt police intervention, excellent newspaper reporting of the incident, and alertness and action by the NAACP with other agencies and organizations were highly successful in resolving this matter.

A priest in charge of a south Minneapolis parish was unwilling to baptize the child of a Negro family, newcomers to the neighborhood, nor to accept the father and mother as communicants. The branch president conferred with the priest, newspaper publicity resulted, the child was finally baptized, and the family admitted to the parish.

The owner of a "private health club" leasing city owned property refused to admit a Negro person to his "women's night" classes in the "club." The branch president appeared before the Minneapolis city council committee on grounds and buildings where a mild

resolution against discrimination was passed, but with no implementation. The county attorney's office reviewed the case. Finally the U.S. Supreme Court decreed that discrimination on publicly owned property was in violation of the Constitution and the Minneapolis city council passed an ordinance to implement this decision.

Minneapolis residents were appalled at the miscarriage of justice in Mississippi connected with the brutal murder of Emmett Till, but were also shocked at the miscarriage of justice in Walker, Minnesota, when the civil case against a resort owner who discriminated against Negro persons seeking to rent accommodations at the resort was lost by the NAACP. The jury ruled in favor of the defendant, who admitted her guilt. The NAACP legal redress committee will appeal the decision.

A prominent real estate owner and manager of rental property violated his contract with a young couple who sought to rent an apartment. The violation was committed because of the race of the young woman in question.

The property owner remained adamant in spite of NAACP protests. A suit was filed. The property owner cunningly used delaying tactics, then offered an apartment to the young couple when it was obvious that the family had made other housing arrangements and that it would be inconvenient to move. A suit for punitive damages is still pending, since the couple refused to be duped by the maneuver.

Two barbers in south Minneapolis refused services to two young persons because of their race.

The barber will be asked to comply with the law or submit to the consequences.

At the time of this writing, December 8, *The Minneapolis Star* carries a full-page advertisement of a savings and loan association which has a large Negro patronage. Included in the advertisement is a caricature of "Little Black Sambo," a stereotype which is objectionable. As soon as this issue was on the stands the branch president and the Urban League executive secretary called on the advertising manager of the savings and loan company, and secured his apology and an agrement that such an ad would never again appear under company auspices. He also promised to issue a public statement in the press. It was evident that the offensive ad was not maliciously intended but that it came about because of a lack of understanding of stereotypes.

New York: The annual election meeting of the BROOKLYN branch was held on December 15, 1955.

The NEW YORK CITY branch brought its 1955 program to a successful conclusion with the election of officers. Russell P. Crawford was re-elected branch president; William J. Lake, vice-president; Aloncita J. Flood, treasurer; Hortense Bowery, secretary; and Edith Beritz, assistant secretary.

The following were elected to the branch executive committe: James E. Allen, Ella J. Baker, Amos Bowman, Clara Butler, Doris Cobbs, Mae Crawford, Carl Davis, Peggy E. Dickson, Mgr. Cornelius Drew, Patricia Garland, John Hart, Raphael Hendrix, John H. Hewitt, Edward W. Jacko, Jr., Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Clive Knowles, John H. Lewis, James McCoy, Edward Muse, Winifred Norman, Adam C. Powell, Jr., Rev. B. C. Robeson, Jawn Sandifer, T. J. Sellers, John Sullivan, Wendell Thrower, James L. Watson, Rev. L. S. White, and L. Livingston Wingate.

New Jersey: At the December 4, 1955, meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association held at the Bethany Baptist church in NEWARK, the women presented a check for $1,128 to NAACP represen-

(*Continued on page* 126)

GEORGE CORDERY, *president of the Louisville, Kentucky, branch and Mrs. Mae Street Kidd, chairman of the "Funds Drive," are delighted to receive* $1,339.70 *from Adjie Battle (right), finance chairman of the Louisville Beauticians and Barbers Association, which culminated their November* 1955 *drive in their "Freeby* 63" *program. The Louisville Beauticians and Barbers Association is making its "Freeby* 63" *campaign a national one.*

College and School News

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Five choirs representing member institutions of the UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND located in Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Florida and Louisiana led off the 1956 programs of the ABC radio network's weekly college choir series. The programs, which feature the choirs of the 31 member colleges associated in the UNCF, originate from New York City over station WABC on Sundays, 10:35 to 11:00 A.M. and are heard at varying local broadcasting times over some 170 stations of the ABC network throughout the United States and Canada.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the UNCF, hailed the Ford Foundation grants to private, accredited colleges, including those in the UNCF, as an "epic contribution to the future of American higher education."

■

With the approval in October 1955 of still another grant from the Atomic Energy Commission, grants-in-aid for current research projects at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE now total $154,770 for 1955-1956. Both the number of grants and the amount they have made available for research are the highest for any single year in Meharry's history.

A paper by Dr. Edward G. High, "Further Antioxidant Studies Concerned with the Metabolism of Corotene and Vitamin A," has been accepted for publication by *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*.

Channel 11, Chicago's EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION STATION, WTTW, began a regular five-day-a-week schedule on December 12. Programs originate from the station's new studio's in the east wing of the Museum of Science and Industry. The station is on the air from 4:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

■

Dr. Barnett F. Smith of the department of biology at SPELMAN COLLEGE read a paper at the 122nd annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Atlanta, Georgia, December 26-29.

William L. Shirer, noted author and lecturer, was a recent speaker at Spelman on the subject of Germany as a possible key to peace.

■

Three members of the ATLANTA UNIVERSITY faculty read papers before the 122nd annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The faculty members were Dr. Paul I. Clifford, associate professor of education; Dr. Laurence E. Boyd, professor of education and Dr. Edward K. Weaver, associate professor of education.

The university general assembly held a panel discussion in December on the question of academic freedom. Panel members included Dr. Joseph Golden, Charles Edward Garth, a student in the department of sociology; John Eaves, a student in the school of education; and Dr. Lynette Saine Bickers, as chairman.

Among speakers on the university campus during December were The

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Honorable John Jay, Labor Party member of the British Parliament, who spoke on "Recent British Economic Experience"; Dr. Louis Schneider, professor of sociology at Purdue university, who spoke on "Some Aspects of the Sociology of Religion"; Herbert Pepper, ethnomusicologist from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, who spoke on the "Music of French West Africa"; and Baldwin W. Burroughs, professor of speech and dramatics at Spelman, who reviewed John Gassner's *Masters of the Drama.*

■

The final lecturer on the MOREHOUSE COLLEGE sociology department fall lecture series was Professor Samuel W. Williams, associate professor of philosophy at Morehouse and pastor of Atlanta's historic Friendship Baptist church. The theme of Professor Williams' two talks was "The Sociology of Knowledge."

According to an announcement from the dean's office, 54 men qualified for the Dean's List or Honor Roll on the basis of records made during the second semester, 1954-55. To qualify for the Honor Roll, a student must have an average of B or above with no grade below C.

■

The Executive Committee of the American Association of Theological Schools has voted to recommend that PAYNE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of Wilberforce university be granted associate membership in AATS. This recommendation will be acted upon when the AATS holds its 20th biennial meeting in California next June.

More than 50,000 fellowships and scholarships offered to foreign students by institutions in over 100 countries and territories are listed in the 1955-1956 edition of *Study Abroad*, published by the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

This new seventh edition of *Study Abroad* also includes a report on UNESCO's third annual survey of foreign student enrollments in universities and institutions of higher education throughout the world. The survey shows that, in 1954, 125,000 students were studying in foreign countries.

■

The first model of a man-made earth satellite ever to be exhibited publicly went on view December 20, 1955, at THE AMERICAN MUSEUM-HAYDEN PLANETARIUM.

The full-scale model satellite, which is 18 inches in diameter and weighs 25 pounds, was designed and built by Herbert R. Pfister, associate editor of *Popular Science Monthly*, after consultation with scientists working on the program to launch an artificial satellite during the International Geophysical year — July, 1957, to December, 1958.

■

NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall was guest speaker on the Sidney Hillman lecture series at the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH on December 13. Mr. Marshall spoke on "The Attack on Segregation."

■

A study-tour of Russia has been announced by the SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE for the summer of 1956. Under the direction of Dr. Alfred G. Fisk, professor of philosophy, the group will leave New York City by chartered plane on June 25 with return scheduled for September 1.

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■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) observed annual founders' day on January 15 in the 90th year of the institutions existence. Dr. R. G. Gustavson, president of Resources for the Future, Inc., was the principal speaker.

The Midwest Journal, the uni-

versity's eight-year-old institutional publication was recipient of a $150 gift in December. The gift came from John Ball, professor of English at Miami university. *The Midwest Journal,* a successor to the *Lincoln Research Bulletin,* is published quarterly and is devoted to research and creative writing.

A newspaper which started as the dream of three Lincoln journalism graduates during their student days recently became St. Louis' newest publication. Publishers of a tabloid paper called the *St. Louis News* are William P. Russell, Willis E. Pursley, both graduates of the class of 1949, and Floyd Edmonds, who received his journalism degree in 1950.

Harry L. Johnson, a 1940 graduate of Lincoln, received his doctorate degree from Wayne university, Detroit, in January.

The main wing of the Lincoln university Clement C. Richardson Fine Arts Center was formally opened in January.

■

SHAW UNIVERSITY has received a grant of $10,915.26 from the United Negro College Fund. The current allocation represents Shaw's share in the fourth distribution made in 1955 by the UNCF to its 31 member institutions and brings the total amount received to date to $26,065.87.

The grant has been designated for operating expenses and will be used by the university to supplement its current budget.

The Shaw Players scored a tremendous success in their production of Patrick Hamilton's thriller, "Angel Street," presented December 7-8 in Greenleaf auditorium.

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Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, took the oath of office in Washington last December as a member of the International Development Advisory Board of the International Cooperation Administration. This is the second time that Dr. Daniel has been appointed to the board by President Eisenhower.

■

FISK UNIVERSITY'S share of the gigantic $550 million gift of the Ford Foundation to the nation's privately supported colleges and voluntary non-profit hospitals amounts to $365,500, it has been announced by Fisk president, Dr. Charles S. Johnson. Among purely liberal arts colleges, Fisk's grant is the largest made to a predominantly Negro institution, and the second largest in Tennessee.

The Fisk University Choir was featured in the special Christmas issue of *Life* magazine. *Life* editors selected the Fisk group as one of the four leading choirs in the United States and featured the group in a section devoted to Christmas hymns.

Tribalism was described by South Africa's leading Negro author as the greatest handicap Africa must overcome, if it is to take its rightful place in the world.

Speaking at a Fisk University convocation, Peter Abrahams declared that Negro Africa must discard tribalism before unity can be achieved. Tribes, being mutually exclusive groupings often antagonistic to outsiders, make concerted action virtually impossible. This fact was recognized early by the colonial powers, who still support a tribal way of life in Africa, the young writer stated in a brilliant analysis of present conditions in his homeland.

Abrahams said that, although the democratic - communistic ideological struggle has little meaning for most Africans, colonialism is felt keenly by all classes. Since colonialism is ordinarily identified with the democracies, he ventured the opinion that the communists have the edge in Africa. From an African's viewpoint, however, tribalism remains the number one problem there, he declared.

■

Preston E. Amos of Milwaukee Wisconsin sends this little story from the *Minnesota Journal of Education:*

"A little Negro boy watched the balloon man at the county fair. Suddenly a red balloon broke loose, soared high into the air until it scarcely could be seen. So many people were attracted by the sight that the vendor thought it might be good business to let another go. He let a bright green one go. Then he let a white one go.

"The little Negro boy stood looking for a long time and then he asked. 'Mister, if you sent the black one up, would it go just as high as the others?'

"The ballon man, with an understanding smile, slipped the black one from its place and said, 'Sonny Boy, it isn't the color—it's the stuff inside that makes it rise!' "

Have you read

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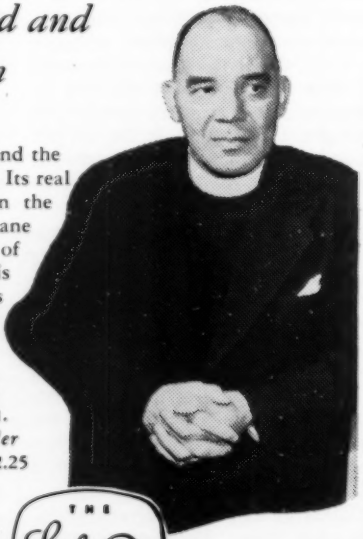
The Rev. John H. Johnson's unusual book about God and men in Harlem



"It is a history of Harlem and the growth of a great parish. Its real significance, however, is in the story it tells, and in the humane way in which it is told. First of all, *A Place of Adventure* is written by someone who was reared here and knows its beauty and its ugliness, its virtues and its vices . . . . informative, interesting, and entertaining." – JAMES H. HOGANS, *N. Y. Age Defender*

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Book Reviews

FOLKSY VOICES

The People of Panama. **By John and Mavis Biesanz. New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. XI+418 pp. $5.50.**

Blackways of Kent. **By Hylan Lewis. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955. XXIV+337 pp. $5.00.**

Here are two books, mostly about colored peoples in selected areas of the Americas, whose contribution to the knowledge of group relations is most timely. *The People of Panama* is a well-written survey of a small area of many diverse peoples numbering less than a million but it is concerned largely with urban and rural Panamanians, Canal Zone Americans, and West Indian Negro immigrants and their descendants. The volume sets a basis for understanding the problems of these peoples through the background and history that runs from the founding of the first Spanish settlement on the Isthmus by Columbus through the construction of the Canal by Goethals, interweaving all of this with information about the country's economy, politics, social life, and education today that reflect its function as "the crossroads for the world's travel and treasure."

Here one finds excellent portrayals and comprehension of the jim-crow patterns that yet prevail in the Zone America governs, in spite of the removal of "gold" and "silver" signs in 1947. Here, too, is an analysis of social stratification outside the U.S. strip, why one finds West Indian Negroes crushed at the bottom of the human heap, and why the younger members of this group are helping to change the situation. The poverty and opulence so common to the masses and the few throughout Latin America are pictured in pithy prose, while the race relations melange is unraveled and we understand why the term "Negro" is usually considered an insult although dark skin alone is not especially important in determining status; and we learn that in general "people marry" and "associate with whom they please." Altogether this is a most useful book of sociological sightseeing in a land of rainbow-hued humanity whose value is enhanced by photographic illustrations, notes, Bibliography, and an index.

Moving northward we come to a more familiar tableau in viewing the *Blackways of Kent* (pseudonym), a very real town of some 4,000 people in the heart of the Piedmont South of the United States. Participating in the actual life of the Negro community, Dr. Lewis meandered through the cultural complex of economics, recreation, marriage and family activity, holy life, education, politics, government, and social structure and his report provides a basis for feeling, knowing, seeing into the lives of many types: the "nonrespectables" or sub-strata of black society and those in more fortunate circumstances. How each moves about within

the patterns of church-going, insurance, cotton, whisky, funerals, recreation, sex play, idling, friendships, club associations, housing, health, and dress are set forth here with a touch of humanness that reveals the depth to which the author was able to penetrate.

Listen to the folksy voices of the people: "My house is an old three-room shack," said a pupil. "There's something in the woods for everything that ails you," mentioned a member of the older generation in talking about illness. "These young girls gets out sooner and does more than we use to do . . . they's having babies by some of these old men," remarked a woman about community sex behavior. The police, "They do just what they want to do when it comes to a colored man." A woman church leader on religion, "We's here to sing and pray and give money." Said a young man of his courtship, "I was acting like white folks (meaning proper conduct) and never tried to 'date' her or nothing . . . I was too slow . . . because this other guy came along." As regards organizations, "These folks ain't interested in the NAACP; a lot of them's too scared," said the chapter's secretary-treasurer but revealed that "it is looked upon with gratefulness and pride" as an organization that is doing things for the race. "Some of the niggers are getting mighty uppity, even around here," remarked a white official of the town.

These statements from the mouths of local folk paint a familiar picture in the South for a type of town and community. *Blackways of Kent* are undergoing alteration and Dr. Lewis has caught the tone, the undercurrent ethos that is emerging from the facade of fear and foolishness behind which Negroes in Dixie have had to masquerade in order to survive. This is an excellent analysis but one that must be read with caution by the unitiated lest he misinterpret the whole picture in examining the segments and still think that Amos 'n Andy is still the prototype for the Southern Negro, which it isn't.

HUGH H. SMYTHE
Brooklyn College, New York

PARCELS OF HUMANITY

***The Sweet Flypaper of Life.* Photographs by Roy DeCarava. Story by Langston Hughes. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955. 98 pp. $1.00, Paper.**

Far in excess of that of any other single spot, Harlem both as a place and as a symbol has exerted a steady pull on Langston Hughes' imaginative powers during the nearly three decades of his devotion to *belles lettres*. This has been due in part to Hughes' interest in the Great Dark City as an experiment in urban living and in the fluid character and the ever-shifting emphasis that have rendered it a topic of never-ending discussion. So many studies have concerned themselves solely with the seamy and the pathological side of human existence on the Harlem scene that a book calculated to unearth the sunshine happily blended with the shadow has long been overdue. Such a book is Mr. Hughes' little vignette, *The Sweet Flypaper of Life*.

This Simon and Schuster publication is an intimate exposé of the goings on in the Black Metropolis as seen through the eyes of a worn but a lively grandmother, Sister Mary Bradley, for whom the clock has ticked away many a year. Her simple black dress and hat of the same color, both long since out of style, belie her grip on the here and now. The story gets off in dramatic fashion when the bicycle of the Lord bearing His messenger with a telegram inviting Sister Mary to come home made its appearance at 118 West 134th Street in New York City.

But Sister Mary declined the invita-

tion. Having read the telegram while pretending that she could not locate her glasses, she proceeded to treat the whole incident with complete indifference. "Boy, take that wire right on back to St. Peter," she admonished the messenger, "because I am not prepared to go. I might be a little sick, but I ain't no ways tired." And to herself she reasoned, "I'm so tangled up in living, I ain't got time to die."

And she was. In a musing sort of way, she recounted the problems implicit in the rearing of her sizeable crop of grandchildren. One of them was Rodney for whom she had "ridden a million subways." But Rodney would not work; he thought only of good times. And there was her son-in-law, Jerry, with whom she had gone to live. Now Jerry was a good husband and father, but he could never quite shake off the nocturnal side of his existence. In addition, there were the houses with no porches to lean on, the eternal friction between the "dicties" and the "nobodies" and, of course, the street to think through and to speculate about—people in infinite variety throwing Saturday night parties, praying, cussing, talking sweet nothing to one another. It was to the janitor, however, who came upstairs to see her when she was ill that Sister Mary confided, "I done got my feet caught in the sweet flypaper of life—and I'll be dogged if I want to get loose."

And contrary to what is sometimes the case with books of text and pictures, *The Sweet Flypaper of Life* demonstrates the fact that neither needs necessarily to be dependent upon the other, but that each may bear an equal organic relationship to the message of the book. The tone, now quiet, now lively, is consistent with the ups and downs that characterize life in Harlem.

Fortunately enough, *The Sweet Flypaper of Life* presents a somewhat balanced picture of the world's largest Negro ghetto. Harlem has never been, as some writers have been wont to picture it, a one-dimensional city of shabby tenements, wreckless abandon, and broken parcels of humanity moving irregularly from bar to bar. These aspects of it do represent realism, but realism that is misleading because it is limited to one side of the story. In Mr. Hughes' new volume, nobody is running wild, the bar has been severely de-emphasized, and a genuine regard for love, family life, and children in the home assume a place of primacy in the community. The Negro woman who has taken a sound lashing in many of Hughes' books can thank Heaven for *The Sweet Flypaper of Life*, for by implication it suggests that by and large she is a clean, loyal person who has a husband and a job and who gets the children off to school every morning.

Beneath it all, one discovers a strong undercurrent of seriousness. Since the impact of the hectic, the coarse, and the sensational of the Mid-Twenties, Harlem dwellers have come a long way. They have experienced the disillusionment that runs through *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), the sombre, questioning mood that characterized *Fields of Wonder* (1947), and the vague, mixed-up dream one encounters in *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (1951). Today, like Sister Mary Bradley, they are bent upon seeing "what this integration the Supreme Court has done decreed is going to be like." While Harlem *is* sweet, it is to them no end in itself. Theirs is a higher loyalty to a democratic order that will render unnecessary the Harlem Negro ghetto and similar ones around the world.

JOHN W. PARKER

JOHN W. PARKER *is chairman of the department of English at Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

BRANCH NEWS

(*Continued from page* 114)

tative Madison Jones. The money was a contribution to the fighting fund for freedom.

Pennsylvania: Dr. Harry J. Greene has been re-elected president of the PHILADELPHIA branch for another term, along with four other hold-over officers.

In accepting the post, Dr. Greene said that he would not have been able to keep the local branch "among the leaders" without the "full and complete cooperation" of the majority of the membership.

Other officers re-elected were George Morris, vice-president; Rev. Thomas E. Little, 2nd vice president; Mrs. Lucille P. Blondin, assistant secretary and Stanley Shotz, treasurer. Mrs. Betty S. Marshall, former secretary, refused to place her name in nomination for re-election because of outside pressures of a business nature. Mrs. Nellie Peggues, local young businesswoman, was elected secretary.

New members elected to the executive board included the Rev. Douglas Herman, Wilmer Lambach, Atty, Mabel Turner and the Rev. Madison A. Bowe. Thirty other board members were re-elected.

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SLAVERY IN 1955

(*Continued from page* 81)

you can send me a document with the word 'treason' on it."

The best summing up, I believe, of the deeper significance of these raids by the Political Police is to be found in the Joint Statement on the subject issued by the African National Congress of Natal and the Natal Indian Congress. This statement says in part:

"Let no one say that these raids do not concern him. The attitude of 'It cannot happen to me' is a disastrous one, as borne out by the history of the rise to power of Hitler. . . . It is the duty of each and every South African to take urgent heed of what is happening in the Union at a time when one by one the lights of liberties are being extinguished. . . . Let white South Africans in particular realize that until the non-white citizens of the Union are free, the whites themselves will live in bondage."

HUMANICS AT SPRINGFIELD

(*Continued from page* 73)

lege was summed up well by Dr. Cahn during one of his Jerusalem lectures. "Practically every American," he said, "belongs to a minority group whether he be a dairyman or a Negro, a Rotarian or a Jew."

This is the lesson which Springfield teaches its students. This is the lesson which its graduates, in turn, will continue to teach to all mankind.

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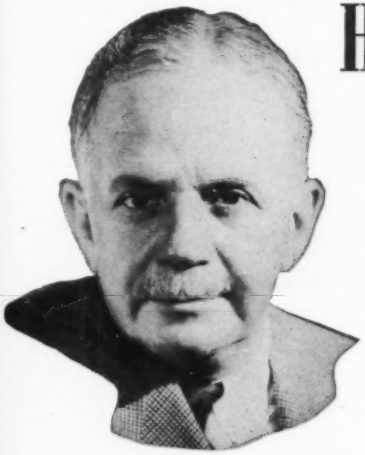
—Charles Poore, *N. Y. Times*



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